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# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

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SARSAPARILLA
Bombay 2

VOL. XXV NO. 200 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

# Jinnah Walks Into Govt. Lobby

## And Defeats Congress In Assembly

## ADJOURNMENT MOTION THROWN OUT

## Independents And Democrats Ally With Treasury Benches

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
SIMLA, August 23.

**On the first day of the Simla session of the Indian Legislative Assembly, the Congress Party suffered defeat on their Adjournment Motion regarding the failure of the Government of India adequately to safeguard the interests of Zanzibar Indians, by a margin of 14 votes.**

**A new alignment of parties which may have an important bearing on the future course of the Assembly politics was noticed at the division time to-day, when the adjournment motion on the Zanzibar issue was put to vote in the Assembly.**

**Independents—for once united—joining forces with the Democrats, came to the unexpected aid of the Government and gave it a comfortable margin of 14 votes against the Opposition.**

**Though unlucky in division, the Opposition carried away all laurels of the debate.**

Both Mr. Satyamurthi and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai built up their case faultlessly, maintaining that the object of the motion was only to support and strengthen the Government of India in their fight for Zanzibar Indians, and pleading with the House that it was their duty to send a message of goodwill to their brethren in Zanzibar, who were passing through the third week of Satyagraha.

JINNAH SPHINX-LIKE

Mr. Jinnah more sphinx-like than ever, was however, in a different mood. Though it was he who had argued in a similar debate on a former occasion that the adjournment motion was their only constitutional means to censure their masters, he joined the Government to-day on the Zanzibar issue. He accepted Government's assurance that no British interest was involved and was prepared to give a trial to the new scheme, though he added addressing the Government "you have been guilty so often, that it is difficult for me to support you, even when you are right".

### *PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL*

At 4 p.m. moving the adjournment of the House, Mr. S. Satyamurti strongly criticised the Government of India's efforts regarding Zanzibar legislation. He declared that the Government's best efforts had not served the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the Indians there. It reminded him of a placard hung over the piano of a German player, "he is doing his best; don't shoot him."

Mr. Satyamurthi quoted Mr. K. P. S. Menon's report, which declared that the Clove Growers' Decree was calculated to do irretrievable damage to Indian interests and urged the strongest possible representations by the Government of India with the object of removing the bills from the statute book. The concessions now given were illusory and Indian representation would not be able to influence the decisions in this connection. Mr. Satyamurthi urged the appointment of an Indian agent wherever considerable Indian interests existed. The Indian Agents in such places would at least pave the way, unlike many other officers of Government

PUT EMBARGO ON CLOVES.

Mr. Satyamurthi proceeded to quote Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and also the President of the Zanzibar Indian Association, who condemned the decrees. The speaker was reminded of Sir Fazli Hussain's last speech in the Assembly, in which he sounded a warning that until India became free, the position of Indian nationals would not improve. The Working Committee of the Congress had expressed its views on this matter and the House should send an assurance of warm sympathy to the Indians, who were being driven from pillar to post, and in despair were resorting to passive resistance. He urged an embargo on cloves, which were a luxury, and which could grow in India

GOVT'S ZANZIBAR POLICY

Speaking on the Adjournment motion in the Central Assembly regarding Zanzibar, Mr. M. S. A.

(Continued on page 7 Col. 1)

## ABYSSINIAN REFUGEES IN KENYA

### Menace Of Small-pox From Concentration Camps

MOMBASA, Aug. 23.

The infiltration of refugees from Abyssinia is causing the Government anxiety in consequence of the hardships they are experiencing and the danger of the roaming bands becoming bandits. Reinforcements of European and native police have been consequently despatched to the Northern Frontier Province. The Governor recently estimated that 5,000 refugees had entered the country but it is believed many more have since crossed the border, although the Italian Consul here asserts that they will be unable to evade the strong Italian border patrols.

Nevertheless, pestilence-stricken, starving and footsore Abyssinians are roaming the country north of Kenya.

Smallpox has broken out in concentration camps and unafflicted refugees are attempting to escape but are being rounded up. Medical measures have been taken to combat the danger of the disease spreading among the neighbouring Kenya Tribes.—Reuter.

## New Move To Oust Indians

### Zanzibar Clove Growers Association Methods Exposed

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, Aug. 23.

The following telegram which had been received from the Zanzibar Indian Association, was read in the Assembly to-day by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Opposition during the debate on the adjournment motion on Zanzibar:

"The third week of Satyagraha passed off peacefully. Indian community is firm. The Clove Growers' Association has devised the method of making unpopular and eliminating agents by licensing non-dealer growers paying additional commission for their cloves, thereby inducing direct sale from the Clove Growtrs' Association. This tactic is a clear index of its final ulterior motive. "Indian community eagerly awaits news of the adjournment motion and embargo."

### *Headquarters To Be Located In Brabourne Stadium*

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, Aug. 23.

It is understood that the Cricket Club of India have agreed to the proposal of the newly started International Tennis Club of India to have their headquarters in the buildings attached to the Brabourne Stadium at Bombay. The Stadium has six hard and six grass courts.

### *KING FAROUK ENGAGED*

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 23.

The eighteen-year old King Farouk is engaged to Miss Safinase, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Youssof Bey Zulficar, Judge of Mixed Courts of Appeal, whose wife is Lady-in-waiting to the Queen Mother.

Her grand father is ex-Premier, Mohamed Pasha Saied.—Reuter.

### *Duchess Of Bedford's Property*

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Duchess of Bedford, who disappeared flying over the flooded Fens area in March has left £ 356,000. Among other substantial legacies to societies and friends, she has left 2,000 each to Messrs Robert Parkyn and N. Gass of Anglo-Iran Oil Company as appreciation of the hospitality at Bushire and Abadan respectively, when she had a forced landing during her flight to India in 1929.

### *ST. LEGER CALLOVER*

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, August 23.

Following is the St. Leger callover:—

11/4 Midday-Sun.
95/20 Sultan Mahomed taken and offered.
17/2 Perifox offered, 100/11 taken.
9/2 Cold Scent taken and offered.
10/1 Faircopy.
100/9 Solfo offered.
100/8 Goya offered, 100/6 taken.

### *HIGHER GOLD VALUE OF WORLD TRADE*

GENEVA, Aug. 23.

The gold value of world trade during the second quarter of 1937 was 10 per cent higher than the first quarter according to the League Statistical Bulletin. During the same period the volume of world trade increased by 3 per cent.—Reuter.

(Left to right):—Misses Ghate, Bapat and Kosambi sailed for England, on Saturday last to study for the Teachers' Diploma of the London University.

## FUTURE OF MUSLIM LEAGUE

### Jinnah On Task Before Lucknow Session

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah, M. L. A., and President of the All-India Muslim League, who reached Simla yesterday in connection with the session of the Legislative Assembly in an exclusive interview to the Associated Press said:

"The Council of the All-India Muslim League had decided to hold the session of the All-India Muslim League at Lucknow in last March. The provisional date fixed, however, had to be altered but I now wish to announce that, after consulting various leaders from different parts of India the dates have now been fixed for holding the session of the League at Lucknow are October 15, 16 and 17.

"I am very glad that a very strong and influential Reception Committee has been already formed at Lucknow headed by the Maharaja of Mahmudabad. I am assured by the Reception Committee that arrangements are being made on a very large scale for the reception and comfort of members, who might attend the session at Lucknow.

"From the voluminous correspondence and enquiries made so far I expect that the session of the League at Lucknow will be very largely attended. The session will be called upon to take decision on subjects, which vitally concern the fate and future of Mussalmans of India. I, therefore, appeal to every Mussalman in India to do his utmost to attend the session of the League at Lucknow and give the benefit of his advice in the deliberations, which will take place there. Among important questions that will come up for decision at Lucknow are, (1) British policy towards Palestine and Arabs, (2) the way in which various Governors in Muslim minority provinces have failed in discharging their special responsibility as guardians, custodians and trustees of interests of minority communities and particularly of Mussalmans. The pronouncement of Governor of Orissa in justification of appointment of his ministers, without Muslim in his Cabinet has astounded every right thinking Mussalman in India. (3) In next question will be what should be the policy and answer of Mussalmans of India to Congress, which has completely boycotted the Muslim League Party in various legislatures and have decided to non-co-operate with them unless they completely surrender and sign the Congress pledge and thereby merge themselves with Congress unconditionally."

## Belgaum D. L. B. Forges Ahead

### Tri-colour On Its Building And "Vande Mataram" In Its Schools

BELGAUM, Aug. 22.

The quarterly general meeting of the Belgaum District Local Board held here to-day under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur S. N. Angdi, ex-M. L. C., President of the Board, by majority resolved to hoist the Congress flag on the Board's office building and all the Board's buildings in the District, and also to pass orders that "Vande Mataram" should be sung in all primary schools of the District Local Board.—A. P.

### *RUMOURED DEATH OF ANDAMAN PRISONER*

### *Bengal Home Minister's Reply To Sarat Bose*

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

It is understood that there was an exchange of notes between Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Leader of the Opposition in the Bengal Assembly, and Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, concerning the rumour of the death of a hunger-striker in the Andamans.

Replying to the enquiry, Sir Nazimuddin stated that no information to the effect had been received by the Government, and promised to inform Mr. Bose, if and when anything concerning the Andamans prisoners was received. —A. P.

## "C. R.'s" MOVE IN MADRAS ASSEMBLY

### Resolution Demanding Convening Of "Constituent Assembly"

MADRAS, Aug. 23.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, the Premier, has tabled a resolution demanding the convening of a Constituent Assembly to be moved in the Madras Legislative Assembly, most probably on August 31, after the joint sitting is over.

The resolution is identical with the one tabled by Dr. Rajan, Leader of the Upper Chamber.—A. P.

### *PROHIBITION IN SALEM*

### *Rationing For Opium And Ganja Addicts*

MADRAS, Aug. 23.

In connection with the scheme of the introduction of prohibition in Salem District, the case of Ganja and Opium addicts is under ...vation.

It is understood it is proposed to have a system of rationing.—A. P.

## Retrenchment Begins At Home

## COUNTRY'S SERVICE, NOT IN TERMS OF MONEY

## Kher's Reply To Ambedkar During Salaries Bills' Debate

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
POONA, August 23.

**There was pin-drop silence on the floor of the Bombay Legislative Assembly for nearly half an hour, when Premier Kher made a most powerful and impressive speech, smashing all Opposition arguments, in his reply to the speeches made during the First Reading of the Ministers' Salaries Bill, which was passed by the House to-day.**

**The speech was more a reply to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar than to any other speaker.**

Mr. Kher pulled down Dr. Ambedkar's structure by praising him as one of the best and the most competent men that he had come across, and that he had the greatest respect for him. While Mr. Kher was addressing the House with sincerety writ large on his face, Dr. Ambedkar was looking down with a smile on his face.

LEADER CONGRATULATED

Mr. Kher carried the honours of the day for debate, and even critics were converted by his sweet reasonableness.

He made a great speech, and everyone recognised the fact, as one vied with another to rush to the Leader of the House during tea interval, to congratulate him.

The main features of to-day's proceedings were two speeches, the first by Dr. Ambedkar, and the second by Premier Kher, the former gaining importance, in view of the latter's attack without the House realising till the end, that the speech was an attack on Dr. Ambedkar.

SALARIES BILL

The House passed two bills, one providing for salaries of Rs. 500/- for Ministers with house and car allowances, and another providing for salaries and allowances for the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Assembly and the President and the Deputy President of the Council.

### *PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL*

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Aug. 23.

The Bombay Legislative Assembly reassembled at 2 p.m. with Speaker Mavalanker in the Chair.

Dr. Ambedker who was absent during the general Budget discussion attended to-day.

Since three bills are to be introduced and passed to-day, Advocate-General Sir Kenneth Kemp attended the session to clear up any legal difficulties that might arise.

The House took up the consideration of the bill to provide for salaries of Ministers of the Government of Bombay and their House and car allowances.

Before the House proceeded to consider the Salaries Bill, it passed four resolutions by which it was decided that the House should elect representatives on B. B. and C. I., G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railways Advisory Boards, seven members on Backward Class Board and a representative on British Empire Leprosy Relief Association's Indian Council.

**Premier Kher then moved the Salaries Bill providing for salaries of Rs. 500 and house allowance of Rs. 100 or such sum as may be paid as rent by the Minister and car allowance of Rs. 150.**

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME

In moving the first reading of the Bill Mr. Kher said that looking to the condition of the country and the heavy cost of administration, the Cabinet had decided to request the House to decide upon Rs. 500 salaries, with modest allowances. He explained that out of the four bangalows of the Government in Poona, one was being used for offices and three were being occupied by Ministers, the Speaker and the President with a view to curtail expenses, though they were entitled for nine bungalows. He was sure that the House would appreciate the Ministers' spirit of retrenchment, which, like charity, had begun at home.

NO OUTSIDE PROFIT

Referring to the Ministers, he said that they would not accept any outside office for profit. Mr. Kher referred to the speech of the Prime Minister in the House of Commons who laid down principles that should govern the salaries of Ministers of State, in which it had been stated that Ministers should not engage themselves for long even in playing golf at the cost of service to the State. So far as solicitors were concerned he had stated that they should be allowed to give advice in certain cases. Mr. Kher declared that he was not going to avail himself even of that latitude allowed.

AMBEDKER'S OBJECTION

Dr. B. R. Ambedker opposed the Rs. 500 salary limit and said that the Salaries Bill should have been an agreed measure. He was speaking with a view to lodge a protest against the Bill. As a practical man he was against accepting the standard of salary that had been laid down in the Bill.

Dr. Ambedker proceeded to quote the salaries of Ministers in different Dominions, which were thousand and above. Passing the Bill would be a great departure not merely in degree but in kind and hence in principle.

In coming to decision about salaries of Ministers, four considerations should govern the principle. Firstly, it was a social standard, secondly, it was competency; thirdly, democracy and fourthly integrity and purity of administration.

Ministers of State had to do something more than an unfurling the Flag and receiving salutes from crimson clad ladies. Of the three arms of the State Executive was the Brain Trust. He consi-

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 4)

# OUR TABULATED ADLETS

## 1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

**CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS** are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

**SPECIAL REDUCTION** in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

**STILL ONE MORE FACILITY** is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

**ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE** are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

**BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN** Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

### 42. SITUATIONS VACANT

**Wanted a B. Com. with accounts** and a Cotton Mixing Clerk for a Mill in Bombay. Apply stating previous experience and terms to Box No. 6068, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted for the High School,** a Graduate, strong in languages in the grade of Rs. 45-7 (triennial) 120. Apply sharp stating experience to the Chairman, Municipal Council Dharampur State (Dist: Surat). (6027)

### 43. SITUATION WANTED

**Parsi lady desires situation** as Companion, Governess, in a respectable family. Apply Box No. 8942, "Bombay Chronicle."

### 44. SPARE TIME WORK

**Wanted in every town influential** and intelligent spare-time Representative for our Darjeeling Tea. Terms liberal. Apply Himalayan Tea Stores, Kurseong. (8833)

### 56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

**As announced from time to time** we give below a few more Adlets received from Helpless Unemployed who find it beyond their pockets to pay for announcing their needs. Employers are requested to go through these free Adlets and see if they can be of any help to any of them? These Free Adlets are inserted with full name and address of the Unemployed. In spite of our requesting the applicants to send their applications without any instructions or conditions some of them have not observed these simple requests. If the undernoted Applicants wish to see their free Adlets appear in some of the future issues of "Bombay Chronicle" or of "Bombay Samachar" they are requested to send their fresh applications in full name and address without any kind of provisios. Ratilal, Bombay 4; P. R. Masina, Satya Prasad Chandola, Bombay 6; S.A. Karim. (176)

**Mohamed Khan Pathan C|o Mir.** Mohamed, No. 20, Milkman Shop, Budloo Rangari Street, Sankli St., Byculla, Bombay, Now Unemployed, wishes to get a job as a Watchman. (147—35)

**Vaijnath Jagannath Pandya, Room** No. 32, House No. 81|83, Old Hanuman Lane, Bombay 2, Now Unemployed, wishes to serve in any office, Local or Upcountry. Studied upto Matric and knows typewriting. Willing to travel anywhere. Can work at Share Bazar also. (148—35)

**S. S. Pundit, C|o Veers Photo Studio,** Manikeswar Building, Parel, Poibawdi, Bombay, Now Unemployed, after serving for 20 years in Bombay, wishes to get a post as a Building Supervisor or a Rent Collector. Requests some Landlord to give him job at an early date as he has a family of ten depending on him. (149—35)

**K. D. Mayekar, Shanti Nivas, First** Floor, Room No. 20, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4, Now Unemployed, wishes to get a job of Bill Clerk or a Typist at reasonable salary. Has 17 years' experience in Solicitor's Office. (151—20)

### 56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

**D. S. Sharma, Kondaji Building,** Lalbaug, Parel, Bombay, Now Unemployed, seeks situation as a sales Organiser or Manager with some Swadeshi Manufacturing concern. (150—42)

**Jamna Prasad Asthena, C|o Jaohare** Islam Hotel, 77, Doctor Street Corner, Bombay 3, Now Unemployed, offers his services on small remuneration as a Teacher or General Clerk (152—2)

**Shyam Sundar Singha, Bengali** Hotel New Club, Tribhuvan Road, Girgaon, Bombay, Now Unemployed, wants to work as a Clerk, Teacher or as a Secretary on moderate pay. He can teach English, Sanskrit and Hindi. New Employer will get his Blessings. (153—42)

**Mohamed Attawalla Mohamed** Yussuf, C|o Ismailia Recording Co., Room No. 38, Mohamed Hussain Building, Nishanpada Road, Bombay 9, Now Unemployed, wishes to get a job as a Motor Driver. (154—50)

**Dahyalal P. Pandya, Shop No. 13,** Kanji Khetsey Charity Trust, Dhabbo Street, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay, Now Unemployed, wishes to serve at some Film Company. Willing to go upcountry. (155—35)

**J. J. Day, C|o Miss Mary J. Day,** Municipal Boys' School No. 1, Junnar, District Poona, Now Unemployed, wants a job as a Teacher or as a Clerk. Has ten years' experience as a General Office Clerk. (156—11)

**Ochhavlal T. Gandhi, Dholi Kui** Bajawada, Baroda, Now Unemployed, seeks employment as a Teacher. Is an M.Sc. in Plant Pathology Well experienced in teaching Mycological Technique and in Physical Education. (157—16)

### 154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

**Expert Individual Tuition in Short-**hand Typewriting, Accountancy, Banking, Journalism, Commercial subjects, insurance, etc. taught at New Premises Meadow House opposite Currency Bank. Apply Lentin's Commercial College, Meadows Street. (8941)

### 174. BOOKS

**Recharge your dry batteries at** little cost. Complete instructions As. 8. Send stamps. General Supplies, P. B. 167, Karachi. (8908)

## Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

## Public Notices.

### PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

# 3 PER CENT LOANS, 1952

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| Government of the Central Provinces and Berar. | Issue of Rs. | 50 lakhs | (Nominal). |
| Government of Madras. | „ „ | 150 „ | „ |
| Government of the North-West Frontier Province. | „ „ | 60 „ | „ |
| Government of the Punjab. | „ „ | 100 „ | „ |
| Government of the United Provinces. | „ „ | 100 „ | „ |

### ISSUE PRICE Rs. 99

Open for one day only, viz., TUESDAY, 31st August, and will be closed at any time on that day as soon as subscriptions approximate to the amounts of each Issue.

Subscriptions will be in the form of:—— **CASH,**
but in the case of the issue by the Government of the Punjab may be in the form of:——
(a) Cash,
or (b) 5¾% Punjab Bonds, 1937.
(CONVERSION TERMS) 5¾ per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1937, will be accepted for the Punjab issue at Rs. 100 per Rs. 100 (nominal) of the bonds tendered. Holders of 5-3|4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1937, tendered for conversion will receive accrued and accruing interest at 5-3|4 per cent. per annum on the bonds for the half year ending 15th October, 1937.

In the event of any one or more of the loans being oversubscribed, proportionate allotment will be made to subscribers in cash; applications in the form of 5-3|4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1937, will, however, receive FULL ALLOTMENT in the Government of the Punjab Loan.

Applications for all five loans will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras; in the case of the North-West Frontier Province, Punjab and United Provinces Loans, applications will also be received at the Reserve Bank of India, Delhi.

Applications for INDIVIDUAL loans will also be received at branches of the Imperial Bank of India, situated within the Province of issue.

Copies of the Notifications and Application Forms may be obtained at any Receiving Office.

N. B.:—Applicants tendering their applications at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras will, in the event of partial allotment to cash subscribers, be given the option of transferring their cash refunds to any of the other loans which may not be fully subscribed, provided they complete and tender along with their loan application(s), the SPECIAL OPTION FORM, copies of which are obtainable on application at the above-mentioned offices of the Reserve Bank of India. 6067

### KARACHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the Debenture Loan of Rs. 8.92 lakhs sanctioned under the Government of Sind's Resolution No. 156-G.A. dated 20th July, 1937, for the execution of various Loan works bearing interest at 3½ per cent. (payable half yearly) to be fully repaid at Par at the end of 30 years, with option to repay the same at any time after 20 years by giving six months public notice.

**INSTALMENTS.**

10 per cent. on application and the balance on allotment. The allotment money is payable within 15 days from date of intimation of allotment. The interest on 10 per cent. application money will run from the date of allotment and on balance from the date of payment.

Tenders for the whole or any portion of the loan in multiples of Rs. 500 will be received upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Wednesday the 15th September, 1937, by the Accountant at the Municipal Office, enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed 'Tender for Loan of Rs. 8.92 lakhs.'

Tender forms and other particulars available on application to the Chief Officer.

W. O. C.
Chief Officer,
For the City of Karachi.
Karachi, 11th August, 1937.
6019.

### NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

**NOTICE.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Policy Nos. 14686WE and 14780ME respectively in the name of Krishnarao Yeshwant Rege having been lost, copy policies will be issued provided no objection is lodged with the undersigned within a month from date hereof.

MARTIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
Dated 20 August, 1937.
(6053)

**NOTICE.**

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Media Maker for the Municipal Public Health Laboratory in the grade of Rs. 30-5/3-60 p.m. so as to reach the undersigned on or before 31st August, 1937., The candidate must have studied upto VII English Standard and then acquired at least 2 years experience of general bacteriological technique (such as preparation of bacteriological media, sterilization of glass ware etc.) from a recognised Institute such as the Haffkine Institute, Bombay.

The selected candidate will be appointed on one year's probation. Applicants should state their age, caste, qualifications and should enclose copies of testimonials if any, with their applications.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief, Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 16th August, 1937.
6066.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEPARTMENT, UNITED PROVINCES, LUCKNOW.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from reporters for reporting the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly in English, Hindi and Urdu. Ability to report in English as well as in Hindi and Urdu will be considered an additional qualification. Applications stating age, educational qualifications, the language in which the reporter is proficient, the speed of reporting and the minimum pay acceptable should be addressed to the Secretary, Legislative Assembly United Provinces, Lucknow, to reach by September 1, 1937. The appointment will in the first instance be temporary. 6068.

## Legal Notices.

**HIGH COURT.**
**O. O. C. J.**

SUMMARY SUIT NO. 988 OF 1937.

JEHANGIRJI J. PAGDIWALLA & Sons .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
BHALASANKAR G. BHATT .....Defendant.

To
BHALASANKAR G. BHATT.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs having filed this suit against you claiming Rs. 1,858-12-0 with interest, costs and interest on judgment you are summoned to cause an appearance to be entered for you within 10 days from the date hereof; in default they will thereafter be entitled to obtain a decree.

If you enter an appearance the plaintiffs will serve upon you a Summons for judgment and you may then apply to the Court for leave to defend the suit.

Dated this 23rd day of August, 1937.

SOUZA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
(6069).

## Public Notices.

### THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

**NOTICE.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 58, Sayani Road, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1937, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st March 1937.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th to 24th August 1937 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JUGATRAM & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 26th, July, 1937.

(N.B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after Monday the 30th August 1937 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Tuesday the 10th August 1937.)
5972.

### M. T. B. COLLEGE, SURAT.

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V. K. NIMKAR,
Honorary Secretary.
Sarvajanik Education Society,
Surat.
20th August, 1937.
6062.

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*Ahmedabad Letter*

# Jawahar's Three Days' Tour In Gujarat

## Ahmedabad To Accord Fitting Reception: Move For Civic Address

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 22.

There was no rain in the week and the Sky remained bright and clear The maximum temperature went upto 95.2 with the minimum at 76.2.

The total number of deaths in the week ending on Thursday last went down to 300 showing a death rate of 40.76 per thousand. Dysentery was responsible for 15 deaths and diarrhoea for 22 while consumption took its toll of 22 lives.

The cloth market has remained Stationary and although some mills are still working double shifts on account of forward sales.

But the demand for cloth has been decreasing and merchants expect a lowering down of prices.

The event of the week was the lecture delivered by Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao on the first Congress budget. As a student of economics he pointed out the good features of the budget and said that it showed a thorough grasp of the situation and deserved all praise. He compared the budget presented by the Finance Minister with the one prepared by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the Interim Ministry and said that the budget of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta deserved to be condemned from an economist's point of view. He argued that the leaders of the Congress had set an excellent example to the country by being prepared to serve on curtailed salaries; but there was one thing that he objected to in the attitude of the Congress and that was giving higher salaries to forest officers in the Northern Division of the Presidency and bringing them upto the grades in other divisions. Dr. Rao said that he could not understand how the Congress Ministers took this view of the matter. If the grades in other divisions were higher they should have thought of reducing them after the present incumbents retired, but they were not justified in increasing the burden on the tax-payers by an increase in salaries.

C. F. ANDREWS' VISIT.

Mr. C. F. Andrews was in Ahmedabad for some days and he visited the S.L.D Arts college on Thursday last where he talked with the students and the staff of the college and wished bright success to the institution. He also visited the Bhangi Chawls of the Municipality and hoped that in the near future the Bhangis will have a temple. a small garden and a school building near their chawls.

Prof. Balvantray Kallianray Thakor came here to preside over the Kalidas Jayanti organised by the Prachya Bhasha Society of the S. L. D. Arts College and delivered a learned lecture summing up what was said by professors Apte, Athavale and Ramnarayan Pathak and by Shriyut Vadikar Shastri.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE PLAN.

The Ahmedabad Education Society thinks of trying to start an agricultural college and it is reported that the Society expects a donation of about five lacs from Sheth Mafatlal.

One seat in our Municipal Board has been vacated by the resignation of Sjt. Ganesh V. Mavlankar who was one of the members elected from Jamalpur Ward. He has resigned on his being appointed Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, but the by-election has been postponed till October as lists of voters are being prepared according to the new regulations and the election will take place at least a month after the lists are published.

BOARDING HOME CRISIS.

The Kadwa Patidar Vidyarthi Bhuvan, a Boarding House for students of the Kadwa Patidar community, has been in trouble for some time. It seems that the Managing Committee and the Superintendent, Sjt. Maganbhai, do not agree on the way the Boarding Home should be conducted. Matters have now come to a crisis. Sjt. Maganbhai wishes to have the matter settled by arbitration, whereas the Secretary of the Boarding, Mr. Takhtavala, has gone to a court of law for redress. Sjt. Maganbhai has, therefore, been on hunger-strike for these six days and wants the management to accept arbitration

STUDENTS AGITATED.

A meeting of the students of Ahmedabad was held in the Hansraj Pragji Hall on Friday when resolutions were passed showing sympathy to the Superintendent and requesting the Managing Committee to accept arbitration. Sjt. Jivanlal Divan, who presided over the meeting, pointed out the reasonableness of the demand for arbitration and asked the students to carry on their struggle peacefully and without any anger.

It is reported that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel also has written to the authorities of the Home to accept arbitration and give up the idea of rushing to a court of law. The students of the City are greatly agitated over the question.

JAWAHAR'S GUJARAT TOUR.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has agreed to visit Gujarat and to give three days to this province about the middle of September. He is expected to come down to Ahmedabad on the 13th and his programme will be settled by Congress workers. It is likely that he will spend two days in Ahmedabad and the Ahmedabad Municipality will in all probability vote an address to him. Pandit visits Gujarat after a very long time and for the first time as President of the Congress and Ahmedabad will accord him a fitting reception. The time he has given to this province is very short and it is feared that several parts of the province will have to be disappointed. Workers in Kaira, Broach, Surat and the Panch Mahals will all wish to take Panditji to their own places, but some of these workers will have to be disappointed. Arrangements will however be made for him to address the workers in Gujarat and his presence in these parts on the eve of the Congress will have a very beneficial effect.

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# Overhaul Antiquated Land System

## Bombay Budget And Peasant Problems: Moratorium On Debts Urged

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

BELGAUM: August 22.

**About a thousand peasants hailing from the 25 villages attended the Kisan Conference that was held yesterday in the market Square of the town under the presidency of the Joint Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha, Mr. Indulal Yagnik.**

The leading Congressmen and prominent citizens and radical and Socialist youths were present at the Conference. After Mr. Satwaji Sando of Belgaum gave some exhibition of feats of strength, Mr. N. N. Gramopadhe made an introductory speech in which he traced the history of the Kisan movement in the area and drew pointed attention to the chief grievances of the local peasantry.

He then introduced Mr. Yagnik to the meeting and formally requested him to take the chair. The President then delivered his speech in Hindi.

Mr. N. A. Sohani then moved a resolution supporting the fundamental demands as formulated by the A. I. K. Sabha and urging the Bombay Congress Ministers to: (i) cancel all arrears of rent and revenue; (ii) reduction by at least 50 per cent. of rent and revenue and water rates; (iii) declaration of a 5 years moratorium of all agrarian indebtedness and (iv) right to all peasants to bear arms.

Messrs. Sarap, Gavade, Jadhao, Sadekar, Gramopadhe, Khenajirao and Godase spoke in support of the resolution which was passed unanimously with acclamations.

### *PRESIDENT'S SPEECH*

Mr. Yagnik, in the course of his speech said:—

The Finance Minister recognises the fact that the poorest classes as he calls them pay the utmost in the province. But he holds out little or no nope that they shall not continue to pay at the same exorbitant and unconscionable rate in the years to come. He only expresses the pious wish that the wealthier classes shall also share in the burden of taxes which lie at the present moment so heavily on the frail shoulders of the tillers of the soil. But how and when he does not say.

We are therefore left with the inevitable conclusion that until measures are devised by which the rich can be made to pay in accordance with their capacity, poverty will continue to be taxed in this province. This is hardly a pleasing prospect for the peasant.

It is true of course that the Finance Minister did suggest that his ultimate object is to cease taxing the uneconomic holdings. But he was discreetly silent as to the time when he hopes to put this very laudable wish into practice.

I am sure that the Finance Minister is not unaware of the fact that nearly 70 per cent of our rural population exists on uneconomic holdings and that there are other cases besides the land tax which make for the uneconomic nature of the holdings. For even if the tax were to go the land still would not be able to leave sufficient to its cultivator to enable him and his family to enjoy even a barely human standard of life. let alone a decent standard. What does he propose to do regarding these other evils which make for the starvation of the peasantry? How does he propose to supply them with sufficient land which will enable them to live like human beings?

To this crucial question the Finance Minister has no answer because he has not raised them.

Mere improvement of the old system (as the Finance Minister visualises it) cannot make it any the more just or reasonable since in its very roots it is vicious and vile.

What we want is a system of land tenure which will be similar to the system of income-tax prevailing in India and in other countries. We of the All-India Kisan Sabha demand such a tax as will exempt net incomes of Rs. 500 and below taking into consideration all elements of the cost of production of the peasant. Such a tax alone and no amount of tinkering or improvements with the existing Land Revenue system can save the countryside from pauperisation and ruin.

In connection with the land revenue system I must also mention that the Finance Minister has said not a word regarding the question of rent which is a question of life and death in many a district of our province where the Khoti system, the Talukdari and the Inamdari systems prevail.

It may of course be necessary to take a little time to liquidate these antiquated systems. But pending the necessary measures and action orders must be issued to stay proceedings for the collections of rents and the eviction of the tenants by the landlords. It has been recently done in the Province of U. P. and the Bombay Ministry can have no valid excuse for not doing as much for our peasantry which is equally oppressed and exploited.

Next comes the problem of rural debt. I must state that the solution that the Finance Minister has offered to this problem does not deserve of our applause. He is going to appoint a committee which will make recommendations upon which the Government might act if it thinks fit to do so.

It need not be said by me that Committees and Commissions have left a very bitter taste in the mouths of the Indian people. They have been without exception methods whereby the Government have refused to answer the burning question without appearing not to have answered it.

So far as the Himalayan mountain of debt is concerned every economist has denounced it as a worst possible evil of our rural economy.

A healthy peasantry and this burden of debt cannot continue to exist side by side.

One cannot deny the Finance Minister the right to investigate the whole problem in a scientific manner but at the same time it is necessary that some immediate relief must be afforded from this crushing burden.

In the Election Manifesto of the Indian National Congress a moratorium on all rural debt is recommended This is the least that our Finance Minister could have done pending the completion of his investigations. I believe it is our right to demand that much for him. For as much was promised by the I. N. C under whose banner he and his colleagues sit on the treasury benches to-day.

**Sir P. Raghavendra Rao, the new Accountant-General of Bombay, who took charge of his office on Friday.**

(Continued from Col. 7.)

is in the immediate charge of Inspector Bhatkal.

Mr. M. D. Kothari who was arrested on Friday last was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga applied for a reduction of the bail of a lakh of rupees as he stated that the Collector of Customs had in his possession Rs. 2 lacs worth of Diamonds belonging to Kothari.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to furnish bail in the sum of Rs. 10,000 with one surety.

# AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

This morning the body of Vishwanath Kashinath Khote was found lying on the front seat of car No. X 9801, at Grant Road. There were vomit stains on the seat. The body was removed to the morgue.

An inquest will be held to-morrow at the Bombay Coroner's Court.

A verdict of accidental death was passed by the Bombay Coroner's Jury to-day, at the inquest on Balkrishna D. Thakur (21), residing at Girgaum.

### GIRL'S TRAGIC END

How a girl of twenty met with tragic end was revealed at the Coroner's Court, to-day.

It was stated by the guard, at the inquest, to-day, that the deceased, Vithabai, daughter of Anant Pujari, fell from the train. He noticed this, stopped the train, picked her up, and took her to the Byculla station From there she died on way to hospital A third class ticket was found with her.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Bombay Coroner's Jury.

### SUTTA RAIDS

Nine gaming raids were carried out at the week end; four on Friday and five on Saturday by the Anti-Gambling Squad and the Section Police in the city.

Thirty-three persons were arrested in the course of these raids; a party of ten for alleged card gambling and the rest for alleged sutta and race betting. Various sums of money, totalling more than Rs. 500 were seized.

All the arrested persons were put up before the Girgaum Magistrate and were bailed out for various periods.

A man with three previous convictions for gambling was convicted for a fourth offence under the Gambling Act by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Special Court, Girgaum.

Kisangopal Narayandas pleaded not guilty to a charge of using a passage as a common gambling place. The Magistrate rejected his plea and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default to undergo six months' Rigorous Imprisonment.

### ALLEGED DIAMOND SMUGGLING

The Police, it is stated, have in their possession evidence of a sensational character in connection with Diamond racketeering, which shows the complexity of important personages and their interests in a widespread ramp with elaborate ramifications in two Continents.

Mr. N. M. Kamte Deputy Commissioner of Police is personally directing the investigation which

(Continued in Col. 5)


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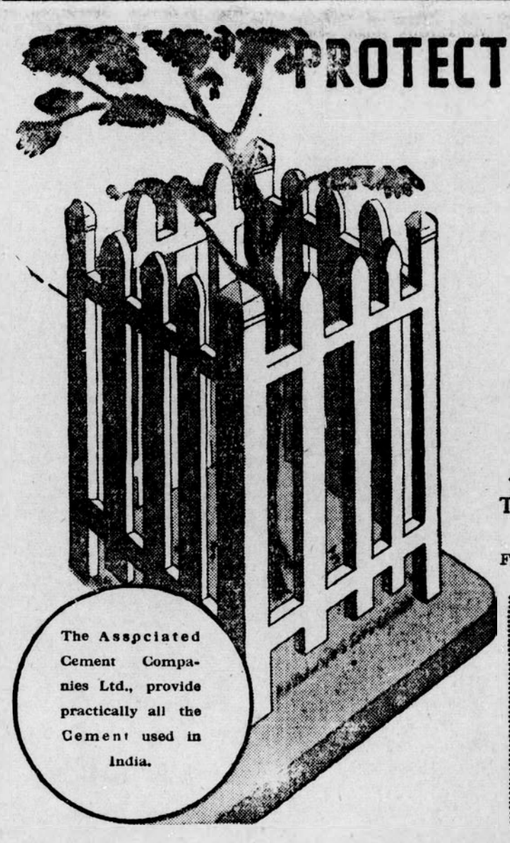

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### *WIDESPREAD RAIN IN WEST COAST*

POONA, Aug. 23.

The depression over Baluchistan is filling up.

There has been widespread thunder rain in the western Himalayas with a few showers in the Northwest Frontier provinces. Widespread thunder rain has also fallen in the region from the United Provinces to the North Madras coast and in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bengal and Assam and local showers occurred in Bihar. There has also been fairly widespread light rain in the West Coast with a few showers in the interior of the Peninsula.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of August 23.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .010 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.6 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.0 degrees 1.0 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 78.6 degrees 2.9 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 81 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 166 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 7

Rain in 24 hours 0.02 inches

Total rainfall during the month 4.16 inches

Total rainfall during the year 53.46 inches.

Weather remark: Showers.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED AUGUST 23

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.91 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.71 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.


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# Bihar Cabinet's Surplus Budget

## No Cause For Elation, Warns Finance Minister

PATNA, Aug. 23.

**Introducing the Congress Ministry's first budget in the Behar Legislative Assembly to-day, the Hon. Mr. Anugrahnarain Singh, Finance Minister, explained the constructive programme of the Congress, where to the Ministry was pledged, which has had a direct bearing on the budgetary proposals.**

Enumerating the problems which the Ministry sought to tackle, he pointed out that the proper solution of these problems would require a large sum of money and that in view of the nature of financial allocation and inelasticity of the existing sources of provincial revenues, fresh taxation was inevitable.

Towards this end, two bills which sought to impose duty on entertainments and enhance the rates of non-judicial stamps and which were expected to bring an additional revenue of Rs. 4,00,000 would be introduced in the present session.

He further stated that the Ministry also proposed to bring forward a resolution on the subject of agricultural income, and if the resolution was accepted by the House, he would introduce a Bill on the same subject later on

The taxation on agricultural income on progressive scale would yield something between Rs. 30,00,000 to Rs. 40,00,000 per year. New ameliorative schemes were under consideration, and when they were ready supplementary demands would be put forward for approval of the House.

The revenue for 1937-38 was estimated at Rs. 4,95,00,000. This sum together with Rs. 11,00,000 representing an excess of recovery of loans over the amount to be lent by the Provincial Government during the year was available for expenditure charged to the revenue.

The budget provided for expenditure charged to revenue of Rs. 5,03,34,000. The budget was therefore a surplus budget of Rs. 7½ lakhs which were provided for new schemes which included the provision for scholarships, industrial education, scholarships to improve educational facilities for the Harijans and provisions for emergency flood relief in Tirhut. —United Press.

### *SINHA'S PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION*

#### *Bihar Ministry Pledged To Carry Out Congress Programme*

PATNA, Aug. 23.

Mr. Anugraha Narain Sinha in the course of his Budget speech declared that they were pledged to carry out the programme embodied in the Congress Election Manifesto. The Ministry was engaged in the preparation of various schemes, including reform of the tenancy laws, promotion of cottage industries, fighting the flood menace, a thorough overhaul of the system of education, giving special attention to education of the backward classes, improvement of jails and industrial centres, etc. When the schemes were ready, the Ministry would come before the Legislature again for supplementary demands to Finance the schemes.

NO ELASTIC SOURCE OF REVENUE

The province suffered from a lack of elastic sources of revenue, of which there were only excise and stamps. But even in the case of these two sources the Ministry was preparing to launch prohibition and to check litigious tendency of the people. They had, therefore, to find out fresh sources of revenue. In this connection, the Minister announced, they were exploring the possibilities of obtaining fresh revenue from mineral sources in the province, and they hoped to present a fairly considerable additional revenue from this source in the next Budget.

THEIR HUMAN RIGHTS

Mr. Sinha concluded: "I hope that the House will fully co-operate with the Ministry in finding ways and means for financing the various schemes which we contemplate or which may be thought out in future to enable the people of this province to have a richer and fuller existence to which they are certainly entitled as human beings".—A. P.

# BIHAR KISANS' DEMANDS

## Premier's Assurance To Demonstrators At Council Chamber

PATNA, Aug. 23.

Since yesterday morning Kisans from all parts of the province are pouring in, in order to demonstrate before the Assembly House and place a representation before the Premier and his colleagues and the members of the Assembly, who have come to attend the Budget session to-day.

Kisans estimated 20,000 gathered at the Bankipore maidan with flags and shouting slogans. Babu Rajendra Prasad met them this morning and in a short speech impressed upon them the fact that their trusted representatives are at the helm of Government and their cause cannot be neglected

Then, the Kisans marched in procession through several routes and arrived at the vicinity of the Council Chamber, when the Premier along with his colleagues met them and received their representation.

Their fundamental demands were: abolition of Zamindari system, cancellation of all agricultural debts, revolutionary changes in the land system so that the tillers of the soil may be the real owners of gainful employments and lands to the landless.

Kisans also urged on them the fixity of tenure, restoration of lands which passed out of the Kisans' hands, postponement of all rent suits, rent decrees and ejection or sales thereof, moratorium on debts, stoppage of illegal realisations, etc.

The Premier and his colleagues gave them patient hearing and assured redress of their grievances.—United Press.

# TO-DAY ON RADIO

### Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s

8-30 a.m. Clarionet Solo. An AIR Artist. 8-40 Talk (Hindi): "Upanishad Mala" Ishopanishad. By Pandit Ramnath Shastri. 8-55 Light Music. K. R. Patwardhan.

12-0 noon. Indian Recorded Music.

1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates and Announcements. Lunch Hour Selections. (Recorded Rex.) 2-0 A Relay from the Rotary Club. "A Holiday in Ireland." By Lt.-Col. W. C. Spackman 5-35 p.m. Relay of Rovers Cup Football Tournament from the Cooperage. All Blues vs. Cheshire Regiment. 6-45 To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager. (The News in Marathi and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 The Cocktail Hour The Mayfair Serenaders. From the Taj Mahal Hotel. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "Have you thought of them?" By Dr. J. M. Kumarappa. 9-15 The News. 9-30 "Wandering with the Music". Arranged by The AIR Artists, Musical effects by the VUB Indian Orchestra. 10-0 "Sadhu Sang". Vishnupant Pagnis with his party. Assisted by the VUB Indian Orchestra.

### Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

7-0 a.m. Shrimad Bhagwad Gita. (Text and Translation.) By Pandit Ratan Piya. 7-15 Zohra Jan. 7-50 Nat Bilawal on Sitar. 8-5 Rafique Ghaznavi Patian. "Pardesi Piya" Ghazal and Folk Song. 8-40 The News. (Hindustani). 8-50 The News (English).

12-30 p.m Indian Music (Recorded) 6-30 AIR Orchestra. Durga, 6-40 Rafique Ghaznavi. "Unki Aas", Ghazal. 7-0 Zohra Jan. 7-30 Talk (Hindustani): "At Home and Abroad." No. 4. An honest unemployed. By Shaukat Thanvi. 7-45 "For Villagers Only." (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-30 Rafique Ghaznavi. Koyaliya Bole Malkauns. "Barajori"; Folk Song. 9-5 Duet by Rafique and Zohra. 9-15 The News and Weather Report. (Hindustani). 9-30 The News and Weather Report. (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "Protection of Children in India." By Mrs. N. F. Barwell. 10-0 John Foulds Chamber Orchestra Assisted by William T. Sorby, Baritone. A Programme of English Music.

# Zanzibar Indians Want Support From Home Land

## Tyabali Contradicts "Reuter's" Report Of Interview With Anantani

BOMBAY, Aug 23.

Mr Tyabali, Bar-at-Law President Indian National Association, Zanzibar, has issued the following statement to the press:—

"Regarding "Reuter's" report of an interview with Mr Anantani, I cannot believe that Mr Anantani has said what he is reported to have said. However, according to a cable I received late last night from the Zanzibar Indian National Association, there is not the slightest indication that Zanzibar Indians are relaxing in their determination to completely withdraw from clove trade until their just demands are conceded and freedom of trade restored.

On the other hand the said cable appeals, through me, to the Indian public, Congress and other public bodies to do their best to have an embargo placed on the importation of cloves in India

**In Warning**

"I hope and trust that the people of India regardless of the unholy compact between the Government of India and the Colonial Office and the desperate efforts made to justify it, will come to the rescue of their kinsmen in Zanzibar in their hour of trial and save them from the impending ruin.

The advice of the Government of India to their nationals in Zanzibar to give a trial to the Clove Decree passed on July 15 is like asking them to be parties to their own destruction. The Zanzibar Indian community, after most careful and close consideration have arrived at the unanimous conclusion that the so-called concessions are absolutely worthless and their determination to completely boycott the clove trade remains as inflexible as ever.

"May I take the liberty of warning my countrymen in India not to be influenced by the reported interview of Mr Anantani or waver in carrying out their patriotic decision to boycott cloves and bring about an embargo on clove imports by all constitutional and legitimate means."—United Press.

# Turf Club Handicapper

## *SIR K. GIBSON ASKED TO RETIRE*

The "Bombay Chronicle" understands on reliable authority that, the Stewards of the Royal Bombay Turf Club being dissatisfied with the handicapping and classification of horses by the official handicapper, Sir Kenneth Gibson, the latter has, as a result of mutual adjustment, been asked to retire from his post immediately Sir Kenneth Gibson's contract of service was to expire in 1939.

# All Reds Win By A Goal

## Warwicks Eliminated From Rovers Cup

The All Reds from Calcutta qualified to meet the 6th Field Brigade Royal Artillery from Mhow, in the quarter-final round of the Rovers Cup Football Tournament, when they eliminated the Warwickshire Regiment, a strong combination from Poona at the Cooperage on Monday evening by a solitary goal.

Reds were the first to attack Robinson sent across a fine pass which Clay cleared. Then the ball travelled to the other end and Jardine was tested with a long range shot by Wilson, Calcutta continued pressure and they were rewarded with a corner kick. Deb Ray sent across a lovely one but Mitter kicked over. A little later Mitter missed the mark again. Mitter followed it up with a fine solo move but he was charged down by the Warwicks' right back when he was about to shoot. After twenty minutes' continuous attack, the ball came to the opposite end. The Warwicks gave Calcutta some anxious moments.

At the 25th minute Mills, the Calcutta leader, broke through the Warwicks' defence and scored a beautiful goal from twenty yards' range. The Reds led by one goal to nil at half-time.

Reds got going again immediately after resumption and Mitter was robbed of the ball by the Poona Custodian when he was about to shoot. Even exchanges followed for sometime. Jones was responsible for a beautiful centre near the Goal mouth. Grantham missed netted area by inches. Warwicks continued pressure and there was a veritable bombardment of the Calcutta goal. Jardine came out of the ordeal with flying colours. Warwicks were awarded a free kick within the Reds' penalty area, O'Grady being pulled for dangerous play but nothing resulted from the free kick. A corner kick followed soon after without result. The Warwicks practically entrenched themselves in the Calcutta territory, but they failed to pierce the target.

**THE RESULT**

| | |
|---|---|
| ALL REDS | 1 goal |
| WARWICKS | Nil |

**THE TEAMS:**

ALL REDS, Calcutta: Jardine; O'Grady and Bromwick; Smith, Davies and Laird; Robinson, Hayman, Mills, Mitter and Deb Ray.

WARWICKS: Cloves; S. Harris and Clay; Wilson, Goode and T. Harris; Jones, Burgess, Palin, Grantham and Payton.

REFEREE: M. Bertchnell.

*To-day's Game*

All Blues, Calcutta vs. Cheshires at 5-40 p.m.

### *FIVE PROVINCIAL GOVTS. ISSUE LOAN*

(Continued from Page 12.)

Bank of India at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

### C. P. WANTS Rs. 50 LAKHS

A Government of the Central Provinces and Berar (Finance Department) Notification dated Nagpur, 24th August 1937 states:

Subscriptions for an issue of 3 per cent. Central Provinces and Berar Loan, 1952.

The Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar are raising of a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs upon the security of the revenues of the province and inviting subcriptions for the amount.

The loan is being raised for the following objects:—

(1) Repayment to the Central Government of the short-term loan advanced by them during 1936-37 for—(a) financing the provincial loan account, (b) commutation of pensions, (c) road development works, and (d) covering overdraft; and

(2) meeting authorised capital expenditure during the first six months of 1937-38 on commutation of pensions and road development works.

The loan will have a currency of 15 years from the 1st September 1937, will be briefly described as the 3 per cent. Central Provinces and Berar Loan, 1952, and will be repaid in full at par on the 1st September 1952.

The issue price will be Rs. 99 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

The loan will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from the 1st September 1937. Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 1st March and 1st September and will be liable to income-tax.

For the purpose of providing funds for purchasing scrip for cancellation whenever the market price falls below the issue price, the Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar will set aside from the revenues in each financial year commencing from the financial year 1938-39 a sum equal to 1 1/2 per cent. of the nominal amount of the loan.

Applications for the loan must be for Rs. 100 or for a multiple of that sum and will be received at—

(a) the branches of the Imperial Bank located in the Central Provinces and Berar, and

(b) the offices of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

### FRONTIER LOAN OF Rs. 60 LAKHS

A Government of the North-West Frontier Province (Finance Department) Notification dated Abbottabad, August 24 states:

Subscriptions for an issue of 3 per cent. North-West Frontier Province Loan, 1952:

The loan is being raised for the following objects:—

(i) Repayment to the Central Government of the loan advanced by them during 1936-37.

(ii) Meeting certain productive capital expenditure on—

(a) Malakand Hydro-Electric Scheme;

(b) Capital Civil Works.

The loan will be briefly described as the North-West Frontier Province loan, 1952.

The amount of the loan will be Rs. 60 lakhs (nominal value).

The issue price will be Rs. 99 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

Subscriptions will be received on August 31, 1937 only.

The Government of the North-West Frontier Province undertake to repay the loan at par on 1st September 1952.

The loan will bear interest at 3 per cent. per annum from 1st September 1937. Interest will be payable half-yearly on 1st March and 1st September and will be liable to income-tax.

### ONE CRORE LOAN FOR PUNJAB

A Government of the Punjab (Finance Department) Notification dated Simla, the 24th August 1937 states:

Subscriptions for an issue of 3 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1952.

The loan will be described as the 3 per cent. Punjab Bonds 1952.

Subscriptions will be received on 31st August only. Subscriptions may be in the form of Cash or of 5 3/4 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1937. The issue will be closed without notice at any time during the day, as soon as it appears that the total subscriptions amount to approximately Rs. one crore (nominal value). If the total subscriptions exceed Rs. one crore (nominal value), preference will be given to conversion applications which will be allotted in full and partial allotment will be made to subscribers 'in cash,' a proportionate refund being made at the time of issue of the securities. No interest will be paid on the amounts so refunded.

The issue price will be Rs. 99 for every Rs. 100 of the Bonds applied for.

The Bonds will be repaid at par on the 1st September 1952.

The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from the 1st September 1937. Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 1st March and the 1st September, and will be liable to income-tax.

Payment may be made either in cash or by cheque. When a cheque is presented at a branch of the Imperial Bank of India in the Punjab, it should be drawn in favour of the Agent of that branch. When a cheque is presented at an office of the Reserve Bank of Inda, it should be drawn in favour of the Manager of that office Securities will not be issued until the cheque tendered in payment of the application money has been cleared.

Bonds tendered for conversion should be endorsed with the words 'Pay to the Governor of the Punjab' over the signature of the holder.

# This Bungalow Business

George takes housekeeping (or rather, bungalow-keeping) very seriously. Prides himself on having the latest labour-saving ideas. Took me on a tour of inspection yesterday. It went like this: (Kitchen.) George: "See, I've got Shine-O for the servants—it's the newest thing for cleaning floors and sinks. Then there's Rubb-O; grand stuff for tableware and washing-up!" (Bathroom.) "Notice what a well-stocked shelf I've got? That's Bath-O; just add a little to the bath—it's wonderfully refreshing. And you should try my Face-O; grand for your skin after shaving!" (Bedroom.) "Of course, I always keep a bottle of Sting-O by the bed, in case I get bitten" . . . and so on.

"Well," he said beamingly at the end of the tour, "pretty well stocked, aren't I?" "George," I said firmly, "it's a nice bungalow, but why fill it with about two hundred bottles too many? (Whisky excepted, of course.) One bottle of Scrubb's Ammonia would more or less run the house for you—do all the work of Sting-O and Bath-O & Co. at about one-eighth of the cost." "Ah, but does it clean crockery or remove stains from suits?" asked George, weakening. "It has at least ten other uses as well," I answered. George seized on his last straw: "Must be a new thing," he muttered. "Precisely fifty-eight years old," I replied cuttingly, "but I expect you've been going so hard for the latest that you haven't had time to know about a good old universal cleaner." Needless to say, George, in his usual wholesale fashion, now has at least two bottles in every room!


**Kidneys Must Clean Out Acids**

The only way your body can clean out health-destroying Acids from your blood is through nine million tiny Kidney tubes or filters, but beware of cheap, drastic, irritating drugs. Weak Kidneys usually are the real cause of Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Swollen Ankles, Rheumatism, Backache, Dizziness, Circles Under the Eyes, Dry, muddy Skin, Acidity, Burning, Smarting, or Lost Vigour. Don't take chances. Get the Doctor's prescription (Sles-tex) at chemists. £1,000 deposited with Westminster Bank, London, backs up Cystex Guarantee to bring new vitality in 48 hours, make you feel well and 10 years younger in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Demand Cystex.

YOUR POLICY..GOOD TEETH, YOUR PREMIUM..

Odol

TOOTHPASTE

Tired? -not at all!

I'm taking Sanatogen

"I have found Sanatogen really marvellous Under the trying conditions one has to live in this country Sanatogen is a boon to those who are run down."

writes Mr F.D B.H., Motihari, Br India

Weakness, listlessness and fatigue will soon disappear after a short course of Sanatogen Thousands and thousands of grateful Sanatogen users in the tropics know from experience the wonderful and strength giving qualities of this famous food tonic. And they therefore take Sanatogen regularly for a few weeks two or three times a year.

"A building-up process goes on in the nerves after the use of Sanatogen."

wrote Prof Mann, of Oxford University.

Buy a bottle of Sanatogen at once and you will soon enjoy new health and energy.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic Food.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

NOT TOUCHED BY HAND.

AMERICA'S FINEST AUTO CHEMICALS

Auto Polish
Auto Cleaner.
Soldering Paste.
Fluid for Houdaille Shock Absorbers.
Radiator Stop-Leak.
Touch-Up Enamel.
Filmoil
Valve Grinding Compound.
Pressure Gun Grease
Chromium Cleaner.
Preserve your Car by spending a little.

Radiator Solder Capsules
Hydraulic brake fluid.
Radiator Flush.
Fluid for Lovejoy Shock Absorbers.
Reflector Renewer
Reflector Polish
Tyre Enamel.
Engine Enamel.
Rust Preventive Compound
Gas Gauge Fluid.
Keep your Car Neat and Clean.

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES
RANE LTD., PROPRIETORS,
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Gonorrhoea Cured

OLD or NEW—Cured Guaranteedly. Medicine charges on cure. Correspondence not invited—visit personally. Time:—9 to 12 a.m. & 5 p.m to 9 p.m SUNDAY: 9 a.m to 12 a.m only

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.), Sandhurst Road.
Opp. Central Bank. Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.

# City & Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-Day

**Hindu:** Shravan Vad 3, 1993
**Muslim:** Jamadi-ul-Akhar 17, 1356
**Parsi:** Aspandarmad 23, 1306
**Hightide:** 0-57 13-12
**Lowtide:** 6-49 19-21
**Sunrise:** 6h 22m
**Sunset:** 7h 1m
**Municipal Improvements Committee,** 4-10 p.m.

### Wednesday, August 25.

**Municipal Standing Committee,** 4-10 p.m.

SHREE MAHAVIRA STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union, there will be a public lecture by Mr. Arthur Roy Ph.D, D. Litt. on "Student Life in Germany" to-day (Tuesday) at 7-30 p.m. in the lecture hall of Shree Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya at Gowalia Tank Road, Tram Terminus.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Steamer Clan Macnaughton left Liverpool on Friday evening August 20.

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Chitral' with the mails from London of 18th instant arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 22nd idem and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 26th instant.

The 'Chitral' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at midnight the same day.

The O S K steamer 'London Maru' left Colombo on August 21 and is due to arrive in Bombay on August 25.

## AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Our Fighting Navy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
EXCELSIOR—"Knight without Armour" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Chabuk Swar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
IMPERIAL—"Punjab Lancers" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Frontiers of Freedom" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Beyond the Horizon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m
OPERA HOUSE—'Gangavataran" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Mata Hari" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Fifty Roads to Town" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Pick A Star" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Anath Ashram" Time as usual.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Dr. B. P. Hivale will meet his students in Ethics in the University Building to-day (Tuesday) at the usual time

DHARIWAL KNITTING COMPETITION

On account of repeated requests from Burma and other places far afield the closing date of this competition has been extended to 30th November 1937.

## NEW IRAQ CABINET

### Policy Remains Unchanged

The Iraq Consul in Bombay writes:—

The external policy of the Kingdom of Iraq is the same policy already adopted by His Majesty King Faisal, confirmed by His Majesty King Ghazi and followed by all the subsequent Ministries coming into power.

The present Cabinet will maintain friendly relations with the British Government on the basis of the alliance between the two countries.

The present Cabinet will also maintain friendly relations with the neighbours, Turkey, Iran, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and with all other Oriental countries.

The present Cabinet will do their best to strengthen those ties and relations and will, as soon as possible, introduce in Parliament the draft laws concerning the treaties recently concluded with Iran as well as the "Saad Abad Pact" for ratification. The Arab Fraternity Alliance will also be respected by the present Cabinet.

In conclusion, the policy of the Royal Iraqi Government is a policy of peace and friendship with all countries.


THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

ADVENTURE!
The greatest adventure in love ever known!
ALEXANDER KORDA Presents
Marlene DIETRICH
Robert DONAT in
Knight without Armor
From the novel by JAMES HILTON Author of "Lost Horizon"
Directed by JACQUES FEYDER
A LONDON FILM
Released thru United Artists

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Don Ameche
Ann Sothern
SLIM SUMMERVILLE
in 20th Century-Fox's
"FIFTY ROADS TO TOWN"

DON....fresh from his triumph in "Love Is News"!
ANN....thinks he's too fresh —almost!


## IMPERIAL BANK'S PROGRESS

### Shareholders Satisfied With Management And Its Working

The shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India Ltd., approved and adopted the report of the Central Board and that of the Auditors for the half year ended 30th June, 1937 at the meeting held at the Local Head Office Bombay, on Monday afternoon.

The report stated:

The usual and necessary provisions having been made, the net profit of the Bank for the half-year amounted to Rs. 39,09,-860-15-11 which, with Rs. 28.02,-641-14-11 brought forward from the half-year ended the 31st December 1936, makes a total of Rs. 67,12,502-14-10.

This sum the Directors of the Bank have disposed of as follows:—

In payment of a Dividend to the Shareholders at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum free of Income-tax Rs. 33,75,000, Transferred to Pension Funds. Rs. 72,400. Transferred to Premises Account Rs. 2,50,000; Carried forward to the Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year, Rs. 30,15,102-14-10, total Rs. 67,-12,502-14-10.

Sir Nowroji Saklatwala, presided and moved adoption of the report which was seconded by Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and declared carried unanimously. Several shareholders put questions to the chairman regarding working of the Bank to which the chairman as well as, Sir W. Lamond, Managing Director replied. The shareholders expressed their satisfaction at the working of the bank. Mr. P. D. Shamdasani was particularly lavish in the praise of the management. Mr. Shamdasani expressed a hope that next year the directors would give at least one per cent. bonus to the shareholders to which the chairman said the Board would consider the suggestion sympathetically.

The meeting then elected the same auditors as before, viz., Mr. E. J. Carter Mr J. V. Pirrie, and Sir S. B. Billimoria as auditors for the ensuing year.

The chairman moved a resolution of thanks to the staff for the loyal service rendered, which was passed with acclamation. A vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. Shamdasani terminated, the proceedings.

## Egyptian Envoy's Thanks

His Excellency Abdur Rehman Azzam, the Egyptian Envoy and Plenipotentiary Extraordinary to the Royal Afghan Court, has sent the following letter:

Because I was very busy during my stay in Bombay, it was not possible for me either to repay the visits of those persons who had honoured me or to thank individually all those numerous persons who very kindly accorded me a good and welcome reception.

I hope this letter of mine will be treated by all as if it were an individual return of visit and expression of sincere thanks from me.

ABDUR REHMAN AZZAM.

## Aryan Culture Of Old

### Nazi Cult Has No Resemblance To It, Says Syed Mujtaba Ali

"Aryan culture bears no comparison to the Hitler's Aryan culture", said Dr. Syed Mujtaba Ali at the second lecture of the series "Cultural Heritage of India", which he delivered at the Bombay University.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor of the University presided.

Two more lectures covering Islamic culture, and 'Bhakti' culture will be delivered by the lecturer some time in September.

Speaking of pre-Aryan culture the lecturer referred to the Mohenjo-Daro Culture, which he said might be the culture of Dravidians, whose lot it has been so far to be characterised darkly.

It was clear that under Mohenjo-Daro civilisation, people lived comfortably, and Shiva-Rudra was their god, since an image of similar to Shiva was also discovered there.

The small 'figorines' discovered in hundreds denoted the 'River civilisation' of Egypt which was also called the 'Mother Earth' cult.

MOTHER EARTH CULT

'Mother Earth Cult' was everywhere especially in western countries where it became 'Mother Mary' worship. Even to-day fisher-men in Britain, Italy and Ireland sang 'her' praise.

The 'Germanic Valhalla' was easily comparable to Indian 'Yama Loka'.

VEDIC CULTURE

The Vedic culture was at its lowest ebb in the "Atharva Veda' where 'Mantras' (hymns) for achieving every material comfort could be found. Perhaps this was intended for the masses who loved 'ritual'. So are Puranas and Srutis.

ADVENT OF UPANISHADS

Then emanated Upanishads with their lofty mysticism with the unity of Gods into 'Brahman' with 'Atman' (self) identifying itself with it. It was wherein came the play of the sixth sense—intuition. That was the metaphysical aspect with no outside considerations.

In spite of this high philosophy, the masses still followed various gods.

At this stage arose Buddhism with its ethical code.

Though Buddhism was later driven out of India, its stamp was left on the 'Gita' which carried its ethical standards.

The lecturer dealt with the various cults prevalent in India.

He proposed to deal with in his final lecture about 'Bhakti'—devotion. His idea is to show how in the pre-British and after-Maratha period (the Middle Ages) various trends were in play. Sufism (Persian Mysticism), Christianity and how India's mind was at that time very receptive and tolerant.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar thanking the lecturer said, that he felt highly interested in the lecture, though he came there tired after a day's work.

## CALCUTTA MEDICAL DEGREES

### No Retrospective Recognition?

### BOMBAY'S APPEAL TO I. M. C.

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

The President of the Bombay Medical Union has telegraphed to the Secretary of the Indian Medical Council, Simla, as follows:—

"The Bombay Medical Union notes with regret the decision of the Central Medical Council of Great Britain not to accord retrospective recognition to the Calcutta Medical degrees. The Union trusts the Indian Medical Council will act with dignity and maintain Indian prestige and take necessary action to secure retrospective recognition of the Calcutta degrees on the same basis as that of other universities".—United Press.

## Volunteers For Byculla Conference

The General Secretary of the Byculla District Congress Political Conference writes:—

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Byculla District Congress Political Conference Reception Committee, held on Saturday night, it was unanimously decided to organise a volunteer corps of not less than 100 members. Those who intend to become volunteers should communicate as early as possible to the General Secretaries.

All resolutions to be moved at the Conference and other constructive suggestions to ventilate their grievances should be forwarded to the Committee on or before Sunday 29th inst.

## Okha Port News

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

The Port Officer, Okha Port, Okha, wires:—

S. S. "Jalmohan" discharged 6,997 tons of coal and left on the 18th inst.

S. S. "City of Hongkong" of Messrs. Ellerman City and Hall line arrived on the 16th and discharged 233 tons of general cargo and left on the 17th inst.—A. P

## TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

From the early hours of Saturday afternoon Hindus of all castes were seen making their way for Danda, a small fishing village in Bandra. In this village was held a Cocoanut Day Fair. This was quite crowded and the whole place looked like a sea of moving heads.

At this fair the Bhayas held many wrestling bouts, when open challenges were thrown to the public. These fights were very interesting to watch and the standard of wrestling was very high.

The Bandra Gymkhana Pavilion was crowded with spectators on Saturday evening and Sunday morning when the finals of the Singles events of the Open Suburban Badminton Tournament concluded.

In the Men's 'A' Singles, Rudolf D'Silva, last year's champion, retained his championship by beating H. Ribeiro in two sets. The game was quite interesting and produced quite a high standard of the game.

In the Men's 'B' Singles L. R. Pereira registered a victory over N. Amrith Rao. This game produced many moments of suspense.

The Women's Singles was an easy victory for Mrs. Kerr over Miss F. Talyarkhan, the game being decided in two sets.

Now that the Singles events of of this tournament are gone through, the doubles events, which have quite a number of entries are being played.

VILE PARLE DRAINAGE

Some time back I wrote about a Committee being appointed by the Vile Parle Municipality to inquire into and report on the question of the proposed drainage scheme and that Mr. Gore, a drainage expert was to head this Committee.

On Sunday a meeting of this Committee was held, when by invitations representatives of various associations from Parle and Andheri were present.

This meeting after discussing the figures regarding the cost of the scheme, decided that further particulars must be obtained before the Municipality would ask the public to consider the scheme.

Since the figures given by Mr. Gore, related only to the developed area some of the members wished to know the cost of the entire Municipal area, the meeting was therefore adjourned for next Sunday when the same gathering will be present.

## RAILWAY TIME TABLE

### G. I. P. Railway

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

| Trains | Arr. H.M | Dep. H.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Madras Mail | 6 00 | 22 00 |
| Peshawar and Lucknow Express | 6 15 | 23 00 |
| Calcutta Mail via Nagpur | 7 30 | 17 50 |
| Calcutta Mail via Chheoki | 8 15 | 20 55 |
| Madras Express | 10 10 | 15 0 |
| Deccan Queen (on Mondays only) | 10 30 | |
| Deccan Queen (on Fridays only) | | 17 15 |
| Poona Mail | 10 25 | 17 30 |
| Punjab Mail | 11 00 | 18 55 |
| Nagpur Express | 14 55 | 21 5 |
| Poona Fast Passenger | 17 0 | 11 50 |
| Poona Express | 19 24 | 8 15 |
| Allahabad Express | 20 15 | 7 0 |

### B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from May 25, 1937:—

| Trains | Arr. H.M | Dep. H.M |
|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Passenger | 5 35 | 22 20 |
| Delhi Express | 6 00 | 22 05 |
| Gujarat Mail | 6 45 | 20 25 |
| Kathiawar Mail | 7 40 | 21 50 |
| Frontier Mail | 8 30 | 21 30 |
| Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier | 8 55 | |
| Ahmedabad Passenger | 14 20 | 18 20 |
| Kathiawar Express | 19 00 | 8 45 |
| Baroda Passenger | 3 10 | 4 55 |
| "The Flying Ranee" | 9 48 | |
| "The Flying Ranee" daily | | 18 |
| On Saturdays | | 15 .0 |

# INDIAN · SUGAR MANUFACTURERS PREFER FOREIGN EMPLOYEES

## Claims Of Educated Indians Ignored

### AN APPEAL TO PUBLIC

Mr. Jagjivan Ujamshi Mulji writes:—

For the last fifty years we have been requesting the Government of India to Indianise the civil, military and railway services. Foreign service by experience is found costly and a severe drain on the wealth of our impoverished country. The same thing applies to our industry. But it is sad that neither our Indian Chambers nor members of our Legislative Assembly have deemed it fit to request the Government to insert a condition of Indianising the services in the industry during a certain period at the time of supporting the protection. The reason is not far to seek. Most of our politicians with no fault of theirs are not businessmen.

At present the Tariff Board is inquiring into the question of sugar protection. The Committee of the All-India Sugar Merchants' Conference in its written memorandum submitted to the Tariff Board has requested the Government to insert a condition in the Protection Act that no foreigner be employed in the Industry after 1940

PROTECTION ACT AND AFTER

After the passing of the Sugar Protection Act in 1932, thousands of our Indian students have passed either B.Sc. or M.Sc., in chemistry. Hundreds of them have gone to Europe, America and Hawaii for further studies in chemistry and sugar technology in the hope of getting jobs at home. Most of these promising and energetic young students on returning to their mother country are not absorbed by our industrialists and consequently are without jobs. One sugar technologist who has passed from the well-known University of Hawaii approached the Indian sugar manufacturers for a job and was offered Rs. 25 only a month for the first year. Since then many other students have also returned to India and almost all of them are without jobs. Recently another brilliant student, a sugar technologist of Hawaii University was offered Rs. 25 to start with. Students having passed their M.Sc. of M.I.T. University of U.S.A. were similarly offered Rs. 25 recently In America, students of this famous University are in great demand and are offered 200 dollars monthly on condition that they join the services in the factories as soon as they pass out their final examination. What a contrast? It affords a shameful commentary on our industrialists. Recently the Government of India has started a Sugar Institute to train students in Sugar technology. The course is similar to that of any other foreign university, but judging from the mentality of our industrialists the same fate awaits these students of this Institute also.

Unfortunately, many of our Indian sugar manufacturers are either landlords, contractors, speculators or money-lenders. They have little knowledge worth the name of the industry. They undervalue the Indian chemists and overvalue the foreign brands. To cite an instance, recently there was a vacancy in an Indian managed sugar factory which employed a Dutch chemist of lower University qualifications than an Indian applicant whose qualifications of Indian and foreign Universities were much higher than those of his Dutch rival. Not only has the Indian applicant worked for greater number of years in a sugar factory than the Dutch but the applicant was even ready to serve at a lower salary than the Dutchman. The sugar manufacturers are complaining of higher cost in manufacturing Indian sugar than the foreign, at the same time they go on employing foreigners with higher salaries. Will such methods ever reduce our cost?

FOREIGN SELLING AGENTS

For the last two years the tendency of our sugar manufacturers is for employing European merchants as their sugar distributors but none of these selling agents have had any previous experience of the Indian sugar trade. Further the cost of these selling agents is double that of the Indian agents.

The following instance is quite sufficient for the public to realise the ways of our Indian sugar manufacturers:—

They have started an Indian Sugar Selling Syndicate. Out of the 14 Directors of the Board, there is one European and 13 are Indians. Of these 13 Indians, there are two ex-Presidents of the Federations of Indian Merchants' Chambers, viz. Messrs. D. P Khaitan of Birla Brothers and Lala Shriram of the Delhi Cloth Mills. The third is Mr. Lalchand Hirachand a Congress M.L.A., and brother of Walchand Hirachand—the third ex-President of the Federation of the Indian Merchants' Chambers. The fourth is Mr. Sherwani, a Congress Leader of U. P. and brother of that great Indian, the late Mr. T. K. Sherwani, and the fifth is Raja Narayanlal Pitti of Bombay This Syndicate recently has employed an European Secretary at a pay of Rs. 1,000 when competent Indian graduates of London school of Economics are available in large numbers at a pay of Rs 300. Our sugar manufacturers' one argument is that the industry is new and, therefore, they need the services of foreigners. Six years have passed and hundreds of better qualified and experienced Indians are now available. In Indian sugar factories, there are not only European chemists but also European managers and even cane-supervisors are Europeans. In one Indian sugar factory there are five Europeans. Still the profits of this concern are comparatively lower than those similar other factories. There are still Chinese Panmen in sugar factories. If our manufacturers were patriots these could have been replaced by Indians by now. But do they feel for poor and unemployed Indians? I request the Indian public to agitate strongly in this matter until the Sugar Mills Association passes a resolution strictly advising their members to employ Indians only in their factories. I also appeal to the Congress to make intensive agitation and to appeal to the consuming public to use more Gur or jaggery instead of sugar, because the 'gur' is produced in our villages and it being a cottage industry deserves the same importance as Khaddar Even from the medical point of view it has been pronounced to be more healthy than sugar. Let our sugar manufacturers remember that they have made enormous profits on account of protection given to the industry. This protection came from the money of the Indian tax-payer. It is therefore, an open betrayal of the Indian nation on the part of the sugar manufacturers to encourage foreigners at the cost of Indians. There is no justification either moral or economic for this conduct of our sugar manufacturers.


Felt Blown Out after the smallest meal

For many years this lady could not eat the smallest meal without feeling, in her own words, "blown out." Every indigestion sufferer will know what that means Now she pins her faith to Rennies. Read her letter :—

*"I have suffered for many years with a very bad stomach, and after the slightest meal I felt blown out and very uncomfortable, suffering from flatulence and heartburn, with very severe pains. I have tried many different kinds of tablets and powders without much effect, and after giving Digestif Rennie a very fair trial, I pin my faith to them in future. You have put on the market at last a long-felt want."—(Mrs.) R.K*

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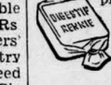


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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1937

# CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

The Central Legislative Assembly session, which began at Simla on Monday, is expected to be a very busy one. The agenda before it includes a pretty large number of official Bills, though most of them are of a minor character. The Insurance Bill alone will take up several days because of its comprehensive character and the controversies that may arise even in the House over questions like protection to Indian Insurance against all foreign concerns including British. Then there are several minor but not altogether non-controversial Bills notable among them being a Bill to amend the Trades Disputes Act of 1929, a Bill to fix minimum and maximum fares on railways, and one to provide facilities for army manoeuvres. The proposed amendment of the rules of the House concerning privilege is sure to involve a prolonged debate. Then there are over a score of adjournment motions several of which must give rise to heated discussion. Among the most important of these are those with regard to the employment of British troops in India, Indo-British Trade Pact, the Andamans prisoners, the International Sugar Agreement, and the Zanzibar Anti-Indian legislation. Five Adjournment motions have been already disallowed by the Viceroy on one pretext or other. Two motions regarding the Sugar Agreement have been withdrawn as a day is promised for a full discussion of the subject.

## Boycott Cloves

It is a pity that the motion regarding the Zanzibar question has been defeated by 66 votes against 52. While the majority of elected members voted against Government, it is unfortunate that men like Mr. Jinnah voted with Government owing to a misunderstanding of the true position in Zanzibar. Mr. Jinnah, as though he had made a new discovery, said there were no British interests involved in the action of the Zanzibar Government. We wonder where he got this information. There are vital British interests involved in this matter. Not only is the Clove Growers' Association composed of Britishers, as Mr. Bhulabhai Desai reminded him, but the very "raison d'etre" of the clove trade monopoly is that its profits should be available to pay for the excessive and bloated salaries of high Government officials who are all Britishers. Mr. Jinnah and the Independents who voted with him have rendered a distinct disservice to their fellow-countrymen in Zanzibar. The fate of the motion will only intensify the bitterness of feeling among Indians and their determination to boycott Zanzibar cloves. Now that the Government of India will not place an embargo on the import of cloves we trust the resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress urging the people to refrain from the use of cloves until the new decrees are rescinded by the Zanzibar Government will be immediately implemented. It was hoped that on question of the Andamans prisoners at least Government would be a little sympathetic. But they had little more to say than reiterate the callous plea that so long as the hunger-strike continued they could not even consider the question of repatriation. If Government cannot do a simple act of humanity except on the condition of the hunger-strike being previously abandoned, why is it that, when Mr. Mohanlal Saxena repeated his appeal for permission to go to the Andamans to persuade the prisoners to give up the strike, Government did not at once give the permission? Is there no limit to their incapacity to realise public feeling in such matters?

## Question Of Privilege

The Leader of the House has already moved a resolution to amend legislative rules on the question of privilege and it promises a hot debate. The gist of the resolution is that when a motion on a question of the privilege of the House is given notice of, the Governor-General "may at any time, notwithstanding the consent of the President or before such consent had been given, disallow any such motion or any part of such motion on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to public interest, and if he does so, no further discussion on the motion or part thereof, as the case may be, shall take place." Those who opposed the resolution—they were many and represented all parties—rightly contended that it would reduce the privilege of the House to a mockery when a motion on it could be arbitrarily and finally disallowed by the Governor-General on the vague plea of public interest even after it was allowed by the President. They justly claimed that, as the House itself was responsible for its discipline, there was no room for interference by the Governor-Genral. Sardar Sant Singh moved a safe and thoroughly constitutional amendment that "when the President had given his consent to a motion for the purpose of discussing the question of privilege, such a motion should have precedence over the day's business on which such a motion is moved." Mr. Sant Singh pointed out that his amendment was in line with the practice of the House of Commons. But so far Government have not accepted the amendment and perhaps will not do so. But it is gratifying to note that the elected members seem to be jealous of the privilege of the House, to judge from the number of those who supported the amendment. We trust they will be able to carry the resolution only as amended or throw out the original one.

# Saxena's Rejoinder

In the very closely-reasoned rejoinder, which he has addressed to Lord Linlithgow, Mr. Mohanlal Saxena has further clarified the situation regarding the release of the Andamans hunger-strikers. He has successfully controverted the Viceroy's belief that the prisoners are yet committed to the cult of terrorism. Those, who have been released from the Andamans during recent months, have unanimously and unequivocably given expression to the change in their political opinions. Especially the moving statement which has been issued by Pandit Parmananda, who was recently released after an incarceration of more than a score of years, testifies to the faith of the prisoners in the cult of non-violence, and to their determination to work as full-fledged Congress workers after their release. This timely declaration ought to serve as an eye-opener to the Government and the least that the Viceroy can do, in the circumstances, is to arrange to have the views of the hunger-strikers first-hand. Lord Linlithgow ought not to be unmindful, again, of the efforts made by Congress leaders to inculcate the spirit of non-violence throughout the country, and those efforts are bound to receive a momentum, now that Congress is in power in six provinces. It is to be hoped that Lord Linlithgow will immediately respond to the appeal of Mr. Saxena to take a statesman-like view of the situation. "By conceding the demands of the people", rightly observes Mr. Saxena, "the Government will not be yielding to hunger-strike, but to the pressure of public opinion, which no popular Government can resist for long".

# Give Him A Chance

Referring, in a press interview, to some of the problems of the Frontier, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan said that the kidnapping incidents were a political rather than a communal question and appealed to the public to judge the whole question of Frontier warfare as a matter of principle and not from communal point of view. Most Congressmen appreciate this principle and refuse to give it a communal twist. It behoves them, particularly the Hindu Congressmen in the Frontier Province and the Punjab, to explain their views to the ignorant or the prejudiced people about them. As regards the general question of keeping peace across the Frontier by friendly measures, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan points out how he had prepared a scheme of such measures, how Government took it away, arrested him, did nothing to work out the scheme, and how even now they forbid him to meet the tribes. He even goes so far as to say: "I do not think that the Government want peace there". Government certainly need to explain why they should not give a chance to a Peace mission led by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.

## CZECHO-PORTUGUESE CONFLICT

### Czechoslovakia The Only Democratic Country In Central Europe

(BY "OBSERVATEUR.")

Although the Czecho-Portugal rupture culminating in Portugal's taking the initiative in breaking off diplomatic relations is intrinsically of very minor importance and the least likely to injure the interests of Czechoslovakia it would not be out of place here to briefly describe the methods employed by the Fascist International to black-mail democratic and non-Fascist countries.

**Buffer State**

It is ridiculous, on the very face of it, to suggest as the crude Portuguese propaganda does, that Czechoslovakia withheld permission to the armaments firm to export machine-guns to Portugal at the instigation of Soviet Russia. In the first place, Czechoslovakia is quite capable of managing her own affairs and does not take dictation either from France or Soviet Russia with which countries she stands on a footing of equality and friendship that, moreover, the Nazis are doing their worst to cement. The strategic and highly vulnerable position this independent Central European State occupies has made it necessary for her to conclude a defensive treaty with Russia which more than France is in a position to help her in the emergency of a Nazi military attack. Secondly the situation of Czechoslovakia as a country that has the unique distinction of possessing an unfettered democracy with its well-known institutions built up intact proves the stupidity of the suggestion that she could tolerate any interference in her affairs of internal or foreign policy. She is, in other words, neither Fascist nor Bolshevik and furnishes a brilliant example of a small but prosperous and fairly happy small state that can outlive Nazi threats and Bolshevik influences at one and the same time.

**Nazi Charges**

No wonder, the Nazi Press campaign and the wireless should concentrate on carrying on the most violent propaganda against Czechoslovakia. Charges have frequently been made of anti-Nazi collaboration with the Red Army establishing aerodromes in Czechoslovakia. Impartial observers have rebutted these charges as outrageous calumnies without the slightest basis in truth. The Czech Government not long ago invited representatives of non-Nazi powers to investigate these baseless allegations. It has as vigorously denied that it had ever had any desire to allow the country to facilitate the passage of either the Nazi or the Soviet "spearhead" and has so far succeeded in resisting Nazi pressure and blocked the Nazi path towards the Ukraine.

**Catholic Paradox**

The European Fascist countries have no love for Czechoslovakia for the simple reason that she has a parliamentary Government with universal suffrage and admirable social legislation. Paradoxically enough the pious Catholic Salazar, dictator of Portugal, has broken away from a country which enjoys the blessings of the Holy Father. The clericals have supported Dr. Benesh's election and the Cabinet represents them along with other parties while the Nazis are persecuting Catholics in Germany. The good Catholics, when they carry out Dr. Salazar's orders, would do well to take note of this fact—there is absolutely nothing in common between the godless Bolsheviks against whom a madly shrieking, if grotesque and impotent, press propaganda is being carried on both in the Portuguese settlement and in this country. Portugal has provoked the strongest resentment both from her "historic ally" and other non-Fascist nations in regard to her role in the Spanish civil war. The Portuguese dictator would appear to play up to it.

## A WOMAN'S SONG

I am the wet clay
You are the potter
I am the water
You the pots, ponds and seas
I am the notes
You the clear song.
I am the oil in a lamp
You the flame that kindles
I am the four walls
You the dweller within.
I am you
You are I.

—P. R. KAIKINI.

# MUSSOLINI

## The Sick Man Of Europe

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

His Britannic Majesty's bombing planes are droning in the sky as I write. London is learning how to defend itself against the day when it may be put to a severer test.

August is the Month when all Europe is accustomed to rehearse the future for which it must prepare. Manoeuvres, more or less realistic, are taking place all over the map.

A student who took the trouble to record them all would compile an instructive picture of the world in which we live. What London dreads is evident enough, though no one names the enemy whose aerial forces are supposed to be reducing her streets to ashes.

Italians perform these customary summer exercises with a livelier sense of drama. While Mussolini pours out a hot stream of verbal lava, as if he were Mount Etna in eruption, the island of Sicily is defending itself against an invader.

The theory of the Duce's manoeuvres is that Italian fleet has just suffered a heavy reverse, and the enemy has contrived to land a considerable army.

**There are two Powers that might conceivably achieve this feat. One is France; the other is Great Britain.**

### Who Is The Enemy?

The recent landing of an additional army corps in Libya lends a certain piquancy to these performances. When last Mussolini erupted in these regions, it was to open the superb new motor-road that runs along the Libyan coast to the frontier of Egypt.

Let me remind the reader that few of the Bedouins who inhabit Libya possess motor-cars, and this road was not designed for camels.

It was constructed in the desert at considerable cost for one purpose only: to carry a mechanised Italian army as rapidly as possible to the neighbourhood of Alexandria.

The plot of this highly realistic drama, when we view these two acts together, is easily guessed and we are the audience for whose benefit it was composed.

A struggle is assumed to be in progress for the mastery of the Mediterranean sea-road that runs between Sicily and Libya. The enemy has won a preliminary success at sea; this may enable him to land troops in Sicily.

**But in the next act comes Italy's reply: she makes use of that motor-road that runs towards Egypt. You perceive, of course, who the unnamed enemy is. It is not France.**

### Peace Invitation

It would be foolish to take offence at this topical melodrama. Every national theatre throughout Christendom stages such plays at this time of year, our own included. But one may be pardoned if one watches the show with lively interest.

It makes a suggestive background to the conversations that may arise next month out of Mr. Neville Chamberlain's letter to Mussolini.

These exhibitions are now customary in British dealings with the Dictators. From London there comes an evangelical invitation to forget and forgive, to which the Dictator invariably answers with a speech about his eight million bayonets or a telling little curtain-raiser on the Sicilian stage.

**Whenever this Empire sues for his friendship, the Strong Man assumes a formidable pose and feels his biceps. In their own quieter Anglo-Saxon style, British Ministers occasionally behave in the same way.**

When Sir Samuel Hoare told the world the other day that his battleships are not afraid of seaplanes, he may have been shouting into Mussolini's ear. For seaplanes are that Dictator's speciality, and an idea did prevail during the Abyssinian crisis that British battleships were nervous over the proximity of these nasty machines.

Indeed, some of us thought that at that time Sir Samuel Hoare himself shivered at the idea of a test. If there were ever anything in that suspicion, one must conclude that any momentary tremor has passed.

### What Next?

These reassurances only add to the mystery of British relations with Italy. If one believed what Mr. Garvin told us during the Abyssinian affair—that the British Navy could not stand up to an Italian attack—the position would be perfectly intelligible.

In that case there is nothing to do but yield, with what grace one can command, whenever Mussolini really means business.

If he wants, first, Abyssinia, and then Spain, it might be dangerous to get in his way. The weak must learn submission.

It is fairly clear, however, that Mr. Garvin was suffering from an unnecessary panic. Certainly, if we can believe what Ministers tell us the British Empire was never so formidable as it is to-day.

They are not the most disinterested of experts, but Mr. Churchill, who is not easily satisfied, has more than once spoken of late in the same sense.

Why, then, does the Government invariably give way to Mussolini? And why does it choose moments when his inspired Press is peculiarly offensive to pursue him with offers of friendship?

One possible explanation—that the Tory Party turns the other cheek as Christians are said to do, need not detain us; that theory would not account for its new battleships.

**Apparently it cannot be because Mussolini is dangerously strong. Can it be because he is dangerously weak?**

### Victory Or Collapse

That sounds like a wild paradox. On the contrary, the longer I watch British policy in this singular relationship, the stronger grows my conviction that it is the sober truth.

Let us look at it in detail. It would have been possible to stop the Abyssinian adventure, perhaps by firm language at an early stage, probably by cutting off oil when the war began; certainly by closing the Canal.

Again, does anyone doubt that a combination of Britain, France and Russia could have forbidden the despatch of Italian troops to Spain.

By this I mean that if Mussolini in either case had resisted, there was adequate force available to deal with him.

But again in either case, whether he yielded meekly, or whether he suffered defeat, his prestige at home would have been shattered.

A solid democratic system, with a long tradition behind it, can survive such a blow; the humiliated Minister and his Party would go under at the next election. But the system would emerge intact.

**A Dictator without a past stakes everything on success. A defeated or humiliated Mussolini would collapse as Louis Napoleon did after Sedan.**

There would be debts to pay and economic disaster to face, but the glory and the illusions would be gone.

### "Red" Italy Fear

And what then? What sort of

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4.)

# FRANKLY SPEAKING

**A STRIKING APPEAL**

The appeal issued by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Prime Minister of Madras, to "My comrades in the Permanent Public Services" for the purchase and use of khaddar not only serves as an earnest of his own faith, but also emphasizes in a most striking fashion the national importance of this rural product. In Madras, as in most other provinces, the handloom industry occupies an important place. During the last decade the All-India Spinners' Association has done much to put the production and sale of khaddar on a systematic basis, and to guarantee a fair remuneration to those engaged in the industry, which is essentially a protective relief occupation and yields no private profit. The Madras Premier very pertinently points out that by the purchase and use of khadi "we shall but be discharging our official duty, namely, the furthering of the welfare of the people of our villages in whose service we are engaged." Mr. Rajagopalachari makes it clear that khadi is by no means a political symbol, nor can it serve as a passport to the Ministry's favours—though it had, unfortunately, been so long in a negative sense. We hope the Madras Premier's appeal will have an immediate response in voluntary action on the part of all Government officials, which in its turn will open a new era for khaddar and all it connotes, the regeneration of the "Daridra-Narayana."

**HOPE FOR BENGAL**

It was an eminently sensible and patriotic lead which Sir Syed Wazir Hassan gave in his presidential address at the Bengal Presidency Muslim League. Musalmans, he said, should join the Congress unreservedly and without delay. His trenchant criticism of the Bengal Ministry's administration was timely and relevant inasmuch as he exposed the hollow pretensions of the Huq regime which has been inflicted on Bengal by exploiting the name of Islam and the Praja. Sir Wazir Hasan's views found reflection in the resolutions passed by the meeting demanding release of political prisoners and detenus and initiation of social legislation on the lines of the six provinces with Congress ministries. Winding up the proceedings, he referred to the unseemly conduct of some rowdies who tried to break the meeting and deplored that "politics in Bengal should have degenerated to such a low ebb." But notwithstanding this hostile demonstration by a few persons we welcome the proceedings of the meeting as indicating hopeful signs of a newer orientation of Muslim politics in Bengal.

**REDUCTION OF SALARIES**

Sir Henry Gidney is evidently greatly upset over the proposed reduction in the salaries of public servants which is one of the first objectives before the Congress Cabinets. In the lecture he delivered before the Bangalore Rotary Club, he trotted out all the old worn-out arguments of loss of efficiency, fear of corruption and what not. Sir Henry views the contemplated cuts as a grave menace to the future of the country and has implored Congress to go slow "if they were anxious to avoid a deadlock in the administration of the country". People like Sir Henry Gidney are constitutionally incapable of understanding the basic implications of this very simple reform. A poor country like India cannot afford the present lordly scale of public salaries, which would be excessive even for England. A beginning had got to be made sooner or later, and, in keeping with the high traditions of the Congress, it is the Congress Ministers themselves, who have submitted to the long-deferred axe. Sir Henry appears to be rather confused in his arguments when he refers to the experiment of a lower standard of living. It is exactly because the Congress is anxious to raise the standard of living of the people as a whole, that it has started to economise in the payment of officials. Sir Henry, again, may well have spared himself the concern for the subordinate services. For it is obvious that the proposed cut will not be applicable below a certain level. The present unconscionable scale of salaries of the superior Services will have, however, to yield to one better suited to the capacities of the masses, however buttressed it might be in the terms of the Constitution.

**INEVITABLE TAXATION**

The most notable feature of the Bihar Budget is the provision for fresh taxation by the Congress Ministry. At present the additional taxation is in the form of a tax on entertainment and enhancing the rates of non-judicial stamps. Both these forms of taxation are familiar but the Ministry proposes soon to tax agricultural incomes so as to yield a revenue of thirty to forty lakhs of rupees. This is a promising though new source of taxation and may be expected to be tried by even non-Congress Ministries. There may conceivably be some opposition to fresh taxes of any kind in every province. But the point is that funds must be found for rural uplift and other nation-building activities and unless Governors and the higher Services show themselves capable of some charity by voluntarily accepting a cut in their salaries, fresh taxation is inevitable. These persons, therefore, are most responsible for the difficulties of balancing Budgets.

## WITHOUT COMMENT—

Public servants of all grades should remember that the Congress flag is held in esteem by hundreds and thousands of men and women all over India ..... Individuals have sometimes treated the Congress flag with open contempt and even insolence; but men acting in public capacities must keep private prejudices severely in check.... Like "khaddar" the Congress flag must now be looked upon as part of the new order of things. Even its demonstrative use should be tolerated by all wise and far-seeing men." —Writer of "Political Comments" in the "Statesman."

* * *

A heat-maddened bull is reported to have ran amuck and caused a reign of terror in an English village.

Another one, named John, meanwhile, has been causing havoc in other parts of the world.

* * *

"To impose a cut in the slaries of Government servants on the ground of liberating funds for other necessary reforms in the country is, in ordinary parlance, robbing Peter to pay Paul," observed Sir Henry Gidney speaking at a Rotary Club dinner in Bangalore.

And Peter clearly does not like it. Nor, for that matter, does Henry.

As regards the interests of poor Paul, the Anglo-Indian leader can hardly be expected to bother about them.

* * *

Concluding Sir Henry Gidney exhorted the Congress to go slow if they were anxious to avoid a deadlock.

This rather sounds like a paradox; for isn't a deadlock the final stage in a slowing down process?

* * *

Writing in the "Leader," the Nawab of Chhatari, ex-Interim Premier of U. P., says:—

"I do not think that any Governor can encroach on the daily administration upon the ministerial field without creating difficulties in the administration. I was head of a Cabinet which did not command a majority in the House; and this was, as it should be, a source of weakness to the Cabinet. Still I found the Governor, while helpful and ready to lend his co-operation, most unwilling to interfere."

Is he quite sure the "source of weakness" was not really his source of strength?

* * *

Bori Bunder Minor pays a tribute to the Muslim League for its "commendable eagerness for constructive co-operation."

A stiff bow from Mr. Jinnah is indicated to acknowledge the handsome compliment.

* * *

By the way, may we now expect increasing co-operation between Bori Bunder and Mr. Jinnah?

* * *

Baron von Studnitz, a German journalist now in India, is surprised at the extent of misunderstanding that, he finds, exists in India regarding the Nazi Government's policy and Herr Hitler's utterances.

Despite the efforts of the umpteen different organisations disseminating Nazi propaganda under a variety of interesting names? That's too bad. Herr Studnitz should ask the headquarters to appoint more efficient agents to spread the light in India.

* * *

The Nazi newspaperman graciously concedes that Indians too belong to the Aryan race.

Bhai Parmanand should now reciprocate by electing Herr Hitler as an honorary life member of the Hindu Maha Sabha.

* * *

The Fuhrer's recent reference to India has been woefully misinterpreted, according to the Baron "It is absurd to think that Hitler meant that Britain taught Indians to walk."

It is. And so is the Fuhrer!

* * *

Referring to the Indian Club in Berlin, Herr Studnitz said: "The Club is quite popular among Germans and I know of occasions on which even German military officers in full uniform attend its meetings. That shows the spirit in which this Indian institution is treated."

So it does, indeed!

Spies in plain clothes are not evidently regarded sufficient for close vigilance.

* * *

**The Common Cold Conquered?**
**—Headline.**
**Oh, really- Achchchchcheeeeen!**

# Withdrawal Of Forces From Shanghai Area

## China For British Proposal: Japan Won't Tolerate Foreign Intervention

RUGBY, August 23.

**Official replies from China and Japan to the British proposals for the withdrawal from Shanghai area of Military forces are still awaited in London.**

### China Accepts Proposal

**An indication has, however been received that, China may be ready to accept the proposal in principle.**

### Japan's Attitude

**On the Japanese side it has been strongly emphasised that Japan will not tolerate foreign intervention, but it is pointed out that the British project does not in any sense imply intervention, and is merely a request to both the sides to withdraw from the area, in which foreign interests are heavily involved.—B.O.W.**

### *WAR TO LAST MANY YEARS*

#### *Japan To Mete Out "Real Punishment"*

TOKIO, Aug. 23.

The "Japan Times" declares that an explosion may occur in Tsingtao any moment and fighting extend throughout China. Japan won't be satisfied until "real punishment" is given to China. Fighting may last several years. The paper points out that if it continues for two years it will tax Japan's man-power and economic strength to the utmost. Therefore the nation must remain calm and prepare for a prolonged conflict:

NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND.

The National Defence Fund of the War Office is approaching ten million Yen. Thirteen Indian students to-day contributed 50 Yen thereto.

The Premier and the Cabinet met leaders of the Minseito and Seiyukai Parties, who have pledged solid support to the Government.—Reuter.

### *SHORTAGE OF FOOD IN TSINGTAO*

TOKIO, Aug. 23.

Seven thousand Japanese residents in Tsingtao are suffering from keen shortage of provisions as all markets and shops are closed. Chinese servants employed by Japanese have fled.—Reuter.

BRITISH DEMAND.

TOKIO, Aug. 23.

The Japanese Foreign Office confirms receipt of the British memorandum requesting indemnification for British losses in the Shanghai area. A spokesman stated that the matter was under consideration by the Foreign Office which had not yet decided whether to reply.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 23.

The latest official casualty list in the Nanking Road disaster is 175 killed and 475 injured. Bodies include two Sikhs.

Battleship "Izumo" has returned from Woosung to anchorage in midstream half-mile down the river from the Japanese Consulate.—Reuter.

# 50,000 Jap Troops Near Shanghai

**SHANGHAI, Aug 23.**

**The Japanese Army spokesman, interviewed by Reuter, asserted that over 50,000 Japanese troops had been landed in the Shanghai-Woosung district.—Reuter.**

### JAPAN CONCENTRATES ON REINFORCEMENTS

SHANGHAI, Aug. 23.

Japanese strategy is at present concentrated on the determination to land reinforcements At present there are only two Japanese destroyers left in the harbour to guard against hostile aircraft, all the other Japanese warships having gone down the river during the night to Woosung with the apparent intention of covering an attempt to land troops from transports by means of a flanking movement.—Reuter.

BATTLE NEAR PEIPING.

PEIPING, Aug. 23.

A battle involving an entire Japanese Division and at least 30,000 Chinese troops has been raging at Lianghsiang, south-west of Peiping. The Japanese casualties were very slight.—Reuter.

### *FRESH BATTALION FOR SHANGHAI*

HONGKONG, Aug. 23.

A fresh battalion and a British medical unit have left for Shanghai.—Reuter

### *STREETS LITTERED WITH DEAD BODIES*

SHANGHAI, Aug. 23.

According to the Japanese spokesman the landing of 50,000 Japanese troops between Shanghai and Woosung was carried out in the face of tremendous opposition from the Chinese artillery and was backed by the guns of Japanese warships.

The Japanese now have more troops in Shanghai than the Chinese. During shelling two shells fell in front of the British owned skyscraper store in a crowded Nanking Road. The street was littered with 350 dead and many hundreds wounded.

An eye-witness describes the scene as a "shambles". Ambulances from all parts are evacuating the dead and dying.—Reuter

# Kher Disarms Opposition

(Continued from page 1)

dered that the salary of Rs. 500 would only make competent men turn to other walks of life and, in consequence, would make those, who did not care for money, to capture political power.

CHARGE AGAINST CONGRESS

He also considered that trying to fix Rs. 500 salary was a strategy to be always in power and always in saddle. If salaries were being fixed in accordance with the standard of living in the country, then Ministers should draw salaries of Rs. 75 as had been suggested. He thought that by these methods nobody was going to be convinced.

The speaker referred to monks of medieval times, who took vows of celibacy, chastity, and poverty and made certain lighthearted remarks. He thought that there was no necessity of the Bill being brought before the House in this manner. If Ministers wanted only Rs. 500 they could have left the rest for the State or for their Party.

Dr. Ambedker also referred to poverty and said that poverty did not mean going about in loin cloth or smoking "bidis" instead of cigarettes.

Patriotism, he said was the last refuge of a scoundrel according to Dr. Johnson but he would add of a politician as well.

SIR JOHN COMPLEMENTS CONGRESS

Sir John Abercrombie congratulated the Congress Ministers on their spirit of sacrifice. According to him two considerations should be taken note of before fixing salaries and they were a reasonable standard of living and peace of mind. He thought that the proposed salaries of Ministers, which was less than what was got by juniors in banks and commercial firms, was not adequate for Ministers. After four and a half years, Ministers would find that they had nothing to fall back upon. Fixing Rs. 500 would make Ministerships permanent for monied and leisured classes. The Speaker, however, realised the spirit of sacrifice that had prompted the Ministers to fix the above salaries.

WHAT JAMNADAS THINKS

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta agreed with the principle underlying the Bill. It would set example to Civil Servants, who were drawing heavy salaries inconsistent with the conditions in the country. But he thought that Rs. 500 was too low a salary. Out of Rs. 3,500 that was allowed to him as salary during the three months and a half he had taken for himself only Rs. 1,000 and he had found it a great strain on him. He thought that the Party would not attain the desired objective by proceeding in the way they sought to do. He thought that salaries, that they were taking, would be found highly impracticable.

Khan Abdul Latif, leader of the Opposition, thought that Congress which had accepted office was a competent body to decide what should be the salaries. His Party had decided to oppose it in principle.

Mr. S. L. Karandiker, who spoke in English to-day, supported his leader, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, and said that Ministers should not have taken to cars but stuck to bullock carts, which were being encouraged both by Lord Linlithgow and Mahatma Gandhi.

SPORTING OFFER

Mr. S. K. Patil supporting the principle of the Bill referred to Dr. Ambedker's speech and said that he had mixed principle with money complex. He considered Ministerial posts from the money standpoint, while the Congress Ministry had not kept money motive in its forefront. According to the Karachi Congress resolution it was decided that maximum salaries should be Rs. 500 and every Congressman was pledged to fulfil that promise. Five hundred was by far a reasonable salary. He made a sporting offer to Dr. Ambedker and asked him to join Congress, so that there might be a Scheduled Classes Minister, in the Cabinet.

This was in reply to the criticism by Dr. Ambedker that Scheduled Classes had been kept out of the Cabinet.

The Speaker then referred Dr. Ambedker to the salary of Rs. 5,000 that the Prime Ministers in England took and to the salaries of Ministers in Russia and Japan, where efficiency was very great.

IT IS COERCION!

Mr. Ismail Chundigar of Muslim League also spoke and Mr. A. V. Chitre of the Independent Labour Party thought that there was no principle underlying the Bill excepting principle of coercion. He averred that the Ministry was not a free body to do as it liked, but was controlled by some outside power.

*Premier's Reply*

After Mr. Gadkari's point of order—that allowances could not be brought in the Salaries Bill—was ruled out of order, Premier Kher rose amidst cheers to reply to the debate.

**Mr. Kher began by saying that he felt sad that the principle underlying the Bill had not yet been discovered by those, who spoke against the principle underlying Bill. The correct principle underlying the Bill was service of the motherland, self-sacrifice and the principle was not putting large sums of money in one's pocket. It was taking the opportunity to serve the country.**

One could see none of the distrust not only in the present Ministry but in the whole House and inhuman life itself, all through Dr. Ambedker's speech. He was glad that Dr. Ambedker had to refer to "Harijan" to find out the "per capita" income. After reading that, he should have been convinced that the time for stopping giving of high salaries had come.

CATEGORICAL REPLY

Referring to the social standard that Dr. Ambedker had stressed upon, Mr. Kher wanted to know what was the social standard. How was it going to be judged? Was it going to be judged by the bank balance? What would be the social standard of Mahatma Gandhi and of Dr. Johnson to whom Dr. Ambedker referred in his speech? For a person to have a high social standard, it was not necessary to have a big bank balance. It would be remembered that Dr. Johnson himself lived in poverty and to bury his dead mother he had to write in a week one of his masterpieces "Rasselas". Patriotism was the last refuge of scoundrels, but the first refuge of honourable men.

Referring to competency, Mr. Kher said that he knew that Dr. Ambedker was one of the most competent men. He wanted to know what salary he received from his community for the service he was rendering. He was fully aware of the service that Dr. Ambedker had rendered to his community and that it could not be bought by any amount of money.

Referring to democracy Mr. Kher said that Congress and he personally had always stood for democracy and the Bill was not vitiating the principle of democracy at all.

Referring to integrity and purity, he said that he yielded to none in his anxiety to see that integrity and purity of administration was preserved.

CALL TO COUNTRY'S SERVICE

Mr. Kher then replied to the general remarks made by Dr. Ambedker and said that Dr. Ambedker had referred to the unfurling and saluting of Flags. Mr. Kher envied the discipline that was maintained by Dr. Ambedker's volunteers, who gave military salutes to him. He envied the smartness of volunteers that were being trained by him and he hoped that he would continue training more and more volunteers of his community.

**He further hoped that Dr. Ambedker, who had served his community unflinchingly, would now begin serving the country he belonged to.**

REAL TEST OF OFFICES

Continuing Premier Kher said that everyone was aware that Congress had accepted office with great reluctance after fifty years and did not intend to remain in saddle as was suggested by Dr. Ambedker. The moment it was known that they could not serve the people, they would vacate the Treasury Benches.

Reference had been made to public policy and the Speaker said that consideration of public policy had led them to decide upon Rs. 500 salaries. Reference had been made to medieval monks who observed celibacy, chastity and poverty. There could not be three greater principles than the above three.. He wished that Dr. Ambedker would study things more carefully and sympathetically.

Mr. Kher then referred to the sweet reasonableness of Sir John Abercrombie and said that Rs. 500 was not a small and insignificant sum. Bank balance never brought peace of mind. One had to go to some other source for peace of mind.

NO COERCION

He assured the House that even non-violent coercion would not be brought to bear on the members. Offices had been taken with a particular purpose and Rs. 500 as salaries had also been provided with a particular purpose. It was the spirit of love and service of the Motherland and selflessness that had prompted the Ministers to accept what they wanted to. Dr. Ambedker had referred to education and the Premier had visited his house. It was a pleasure to go to his house. It was like visiting a British museum. It contained all sorts of books.

WHY RAKE UP PAST

Referring to the neglect of the Depressed Classes in the past, Mr. Kher asked: "Shall we now go into what happened in the past?" Dr. Ambedker was to-day serving his community and Mr. Kher hoped that he would do something in the interest of his country.

The House passed the first reading of the Bill before it rose for tea.

**When the House reassembled, Mr. Nagindas Master moved an amendment to the clause regarding House Rents to the effect that the Rent Allowance shall be only Rs. 100 if Government quarters were not provided by Government.**

Mr. Nagindas said that this amendment did not involve any radical change in the spirit underlying the Bill. It had been introduced with a view to remove the misunderstanding that seemed to prevail that Ministers would draw any amount they liked in the name of House allowances. The spirit underlying the Bill was the spirit of service, selflessness and sacrifice.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta wanted to know if cars had been bought by the State.

Mr. Kher said that six cars had been bought by the State and not seven or nine as had been suggested. The seventh Minister was using his own car.

Dr. Ambedker wanted to know if to avoid trouble, it could not be made a consolidated lump sum of Rs. 750.

Mr. Kher replied that allowances would not necessarily be paid to everyone of the Ministers.

SALARIES BILLS PASSED

All three readings of the Bill were passed within fifteen minutes.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order then introduced the Bill for salaries of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Assembly and President and Deputy President of the Council, the first and the third to get Rs. 500 salaries and Rs. 100 house allowance and Rs. 150 for Car Allowance. and the second and last Rs. 200 each.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla moved that there should be no allowances for the Speaker and President and each should get a consolidated salary of Rs. 500, which was lost.

The Bill passed all three readings and the House adjourned till two to-morrow.

# "OUTLIVED ITS TIME"

### "Guardian" On Indian Central Assembly's 'Anomalous Position'

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The "Manchester Guardian" in an outspoken leader on the Indian Central Assembly says:—

"The Assembly has clearly outlived its time. The extension of responsibilities to Provinces makes its position anomalous. The Indians in it feel like school-children shut up in a first-class waiting room while more favoured friends go off in excursion trains. Unfortunately, the prospects for the new Federal Assembly look no brighter than for the dying Assembly, the solid lump of Prinsec' nominees and the restrictions on debates having made it unpopular in anticipation.

"Meanwhile, the Central Assembly will play out its time airing its grievances by frequent adjournment motions".—Reuter.

### HISTORIC IMPORTANCE OF CENTRAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

#### London "Times" On Constructive Work Before Congress

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The historical importance of the opening of the Assembly at Simla to-day is the theme of a leader in the "Times.', which remarks that the scene will be intensely novel in atmosphere and personnel.

The possible responsibilities hereafter to be invested in the provincial Parliaments may detract from the interest which has centered on the Central Legislature in Simla and Delhi, but for some years to come the procedure of the Central Body, especially the behaviour of the majority Party towards affairs of State, will be followed with keen and sympathetic concern.

Of late years the Congress has had ample opportunity to sit back and criticise legislation Now they have an opportunity of surpassing worth to shoulder their share of responsibility to help lay the new India upon a concrete foundation.—Reuter

### *SECOND MUSLIM MINISTER FOR BOMBAY*

#### *Maulana Abul Kalam Confers With Muslim M. L. A.'s*

POONA, Aug. 23.

The search for another Muslim Minister for Bombay Cabinet is still going on. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, who arrived here on Saturday held consultations with Ministers regarding the eighth Minister. Later the Moulana, who is in charge of selecting Muslim Ministers for all Congress Cabinets, was engaged in holding consultations with Muslim members of the Legislative Assembly.

Some of them had left Poona on Friday evening after the session was over for the day. They would be in Poona by this afternoon. It is understood that the result of the conversation is that Muslim legislators, both League members and the Independents, who met Moulana Azad, wanted time of at least a week, to consider his suggestions.

The Moulana Saheb is meeting some of the Muslim members this afternoon in connection with another Muslim Minister and is expected to leave Poona for Calcutta this afternoon from where he proceeds to Peshawar.

Indications are that there is no possibility of settlement about the eighth Minister being arrived at in the near future.

### *Question Yet Undecided: Abul Kalam Leaves For Wardha*

POONA, Aug. 23.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad left for Wardha this afternoon, whence he proceeds to Calcutta and Peshawar. Here, he conferred with the members of the Bombay Cabinet and also the Muslims, regarding the selection of the second Muslim minister, which is still not decided.—A. P.

### *GAEKWAR IN ICELAND*

BARODA, Aug. 23.

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda is at present visiting Iceland, according to the latest information received here. He is staying at Reykjavik, the Capital.

Her Highness the Maharani Saheba is in Paris.—A. P.

# CONGRESS DEFEAT IN CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

(Continued from Page 1.)

Hydari, Secretary for Education, Health and Lands declared that the idea that an agreement had been reached between the Government of India and Zanzibar was incorrect. The other idea that the Government of India was committed irrevocably for all time to the acceptance of the Clove Legislation was equally incorrect.

"SATISFACTORY RESPONSE"

When the Government of India found that the Zanzibar Government was not prepared to give way on the question of the method of solving agricultural and economic problems, the Government of India urged that the Zanzibar Government should take care that Indian middleman and trader was not put out of business. After weeks of negotiations, the Government of India obtained what they wanted fully. Seldom, if ever before, in the history of the Government of India's negotiations regarding Indians with other parts of the overseas Empire had they received such a satisfactory response as from the Zanzibar Government.

PLEA FOR A TRIAL

Mr. Hydari deprecated a report to non-co-operation and asked whether those who were giving this advice realised what harm they were doing to the very people whom they sought to help. Unless the Indians in Zanzibar gave the present arrangements a trial and worked them for all they were worth, would it be possible for the Government of India or anyone in India to judge whether in fact these arrangements were or were not working for the detriment of the Indian community settled there? Mr. Hydari concluded by urging that a trial be given to the arrangements.

WHY THIS DISCRIMINATION?

Sir Yamin Khan warned the members not to use the argument that because Indians had lived in Zanzibar for 150 years, they had a right for special treatment. as the same argument could be used by the Europeans in India. This warning he had given as he did not wish India to be ruled over by the European commercial people.

Turning to the Colonial Office. the speaker asked why those advantages, which were given to the Jews in Palestine were denied to the Indians in Zanzibar, who were suffering merely because they were Indians.

Mr. J. E. James supported the Government's contention that they were not in a position to insist that another Government should take a particular view of their own economic necessities. Continuing Mr. James said that for the first time, something definite had been gained from the colonial office, which was one of the most retrograde offices in the British Empire. The speaker suggested that the gains would be consolidated if the Government of India had an accredited Representative in Zanzibar not only to act as liaison between the Government of India, the Colonial Office and the Zanzibar Government but also to be a guide to the Indians there.

ZIAUDDIN TO GOVT. RESCUE.

Dr. Ziauddin thought that India as an agricultural country herself could not blame the Zanzibar Government, who were trying to improve the condition of the primary producers. India could only urge that the interests of her sons should be safeguarded and the Government of India had achieved considerable success in their efforts in this direction and had secured a reasonable share of representation on the machinery designed to control the trade. The Government, therefore, deserved some consideration and not condemnation.

SIR JAGDISH WARNS AGAINST BOYCOTT.

Sir Jagdish Prasad, Member for Education, Health and Lands said that it seemed to be a conviction of the Opposition that they could do no wrong, and the Government could never do right. (Laughter). The issue in Zanzibar was one between free trade and state control. Could the Government of India thrust their views on the Zanzibar Government? They would have been on weak ground to threaten trade war on the issue. The Opposition seemed to argue that agrarian reform in the United Provinces was probably agrarian anarchy and exploitation in Zanzibar. The Government, however, with the strong support of the Viceroy got certain safeguards and the concessions which were not a sign of surrender, but vindication of Indian rights

Government had not committed themselves not to reopen the question later

He expressed great regret that the Indians in Zanzibar had decided to boycott the machinery established to control trade. and if this course was persisted. the trade might disappear. He appealed to the House to tell Indians in Zanzibar to give the new arrangements a trial.

As regards the question of appointing an Agent in Zanzibar, the Government were pressing the matter on the Colonial Office.

BHULABHAI'S CHARGE

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai assured Sir Jagdish Prashad, that there was no malicious motive behind the motion. It was merely a constitutional means of expressing the view that Indian interests had not been protected, to the extent to which they should have been. The motion was for the protection of Indians without reference to caste, creed or colour, though the Indian Association had a majority of Muslim members. The House might not be told at this stage that they had not the intelligence to understand, and that they should give this or that scheme a trial. The Government could take up that attitude for the next fifty years and go on evading the issue. The fact remained that Indians, Europeans, Arabians and Africans had lived in Zanzibar in amity, until the Clove Growers' Association came into existence.

The real contest was between the Secretary of State trying to protect Indian interests and the Colonial Office trying to protect the Clove Growers' Association and the interests of those who were behind this body.

Mr. Jinnah asked if behind the Zanzibar Government's action, there was any move on the part of British interests to exploit Indians.

Sir Jagdish Prashad intervening categorically declared that there was no question of British interests, so far as the Zanzibar issue was concerned.

Mr. Jinnah echoing Sir Jagdish's views said he also felt convinced on the subject, from all the literature he had read on the subject, he had not come across a reference to the existence of British interests. The question was not communal. He urged the House to ask itself, why it was stated that it was a move of British interests, with a view to exploiting Indians.

Mr. Desai: The Clove-Growers' Association is a European body

JINNAH SATISFIED?

Mr. Jinnah said he understood that the Zanzibar Government for economic reasons wanted to help the growers. Indians, who formed the bulk of traders and middlemen enjoyed a sort of monopoly over a hundred years, and apparently the Government of Zanzibar woke up to its duty at last, and that was the reason Indians had started tremendous propaganda to sway this legislature in their favour. He would urge the House not to be carried away from their duty in this matter.

Concluding, Mr. Jinnah appealed to the Government to see that the Zanzibar Government administered the decree in the true spirit, and it should be the duty of the Government of India generally to fight, help and stand by Indians abroad in their legitimate interests. (Applause).

Closure was accepted, and the motion rejected by sixty-six votes to fifty-two.—A. P.

### *George Pope For Tennyson's*

LONDON, Aug. 23.

George Pope, the Derby all-rounder, has accepted the invitation to tour India on Lord Tennyson's team.—Reuter.

### *INSURANCE BILL REPORT READY*

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

The Select Committee of the Assembly on the Insurance Bill met this afternoon after the Assembly adjourned, when copies of the report were distributed to members.

The report will be signed to-morrow, when dissenting notes from members will also be received. The report with the dissenting minutes will be presented to the House on Wednesday.—A. P. Special.

### *MRS. PANDIT TO INAUGURATE FILM*

#### *All-India Premiere Of "Savitri" At Allahabad*

Telegraphic information received by Bombay Talkies from Allahabad shows that their new film "Savitri" (starring Devika Rani) which is to have its all-India premiere at Allahabad on Thursday the 26th instant will be opened by the Hon. Mrs. Pandit, the U. P. Minister. President Jawaharlal Nehru is also expected to attend the function.

A unit of Bombay Talkies technicians is leaving for Allahabad to make a short film of the premiere.

# ASSEMBLY MAY, OR MAY NOT BE CONSULTED

## Sir Sultan On Govt.'s Responsibility For Indo-British Trade Pact Terms

### DEBATE OVER LAW MEMBER'S BILL ON "PRIVILEGE OF THE HOUSE"

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, Aug. 23.

A series of Supplementaries have been answered to-day.

Sri Prakash asked: Has the Governor-General-in-Council considered the situation in the various provinces and if so, did they make any suggestions to the persons concerned for easing the situation in such provinces where there have been struggle between the Governors and the Leaders of the majority parties in the Legislatures in regard to the acceptance of Ministerial office.

Sir N. Sircar replied: The matter is outside the purview of the Governor-General-in-Council.

Several members asked whether in fact the Governor-General-in-Council did consider the situation.

Sir N. Sircar: I refuse to answer the question on the ground of public interest.

Sir N. Sircar faced another volley of Supplementaries on Mr. Satyamurti's question wherein he asked whether any Indian Prince or Princes agreed to join the proposed Indian Federation and if so who and how many;

Whether the Federation is proposed to be inaugurated on April 1, 1938; whether any Instrument or Instruments of Accession have been prepared: what are the main outstanding points of dispute for discussion between the Government of India and the Princes regarding the proposed Indian Federation and whether any decision has been arrived at with regard to the life of the Indian Legislative Assembly and if so what?

The Leader of the House replied: Government are not in a position at this stage to furnish any information on the points raised except that the Governor-General announced his decision to extend the life of the Assembly for a period the duration of which he has reserved for a subsequent determination.

In the course of a Supplementary question Mr. Satyamurti asked what was the probable date of the inauguration of the Federation.

Sir N. N. Sircar: If I may say so without an offence, that is really a matter for astrology (Laughter).

Numerous Supplementaries arose from Mr. Satyamurti's questions regarding the progress of the Indo-British Trade negotiations.

Sir Sultan Ahmed said the negotiations are still in progress. Discussions with His Majesty's Government's representatives which were interrupted by the summer holidays in England will be resumed in September. Their recommendations will naturally be given the fullest consideration.

To a question whether Government would place the agreement before the House before it was ratified, Sir Sultan Ahmed suggested that the responsibility for accepting or not accepting the agreement was Government's and they would consider the question of acceptance when the terms of the agreement were known.

Government could not undertake, at present to say whether the Assembly would be consulted before acceptance.

## INDO-BRITISH TRADE AGREEMENT

### Outside Scope Of Standing Committee Of Commerce Dept.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Aug. 23.

During question time in the Assembly to-day, replying to Avanashilingam Chettiar regarding Standing Committee for the Commerce Department, Sir Sultan Ahmed stated no committee could be constituted in the year 1936/37 as motion for the election of members of this house to serve on the committee was negatived by the house in April 1936. The Committee has been constituted this year and it is proposed to summon a meeting as soon as possible during the current session.

Questions to be placed before the Committee do not include the Indo-British and Indo-Japanese trade agreement. Negotiations regarding the latter are already over and Government was assisted in them by representative commercial and agricultural advisers. The Government of India delegate to the Indo-British trade negotiations is also receiving the assistance of a panel of non-official advisers.

Replying to Sri Parkasa, Sir N. N. Sircar stated, it is an established practice that opinions on bills are not obtained direct from any individual or institution on the ground that unless opinions are received through the provincial Governments it is not possible to know the weight of opinion behind the views expressed. The European Association and the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European associations are consulted direct on the bills circulated for opinion as these are All-India organisations and their branches are scattered over the whole of India and they applied for permission to send opinions direct in 1927. Such permission was granted but they are warned that the matter would be reconsidered if other associations similarly applied. That understanding holds good and the matter will be reconsidered if necessary.

## RAILWAY INQUIRY REPORT

### "Major Issues Of Policy Still Under Consideration"

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Aug. 23.

Replying to Mr. Satyamurti, Sir, Sultan Ahmed stated the report of the railway Enquiry Committee will be taken into consideration by the Assembly on August 27.

The report contains many recommendations on matters of varying degrees of importance. On certain of these relating to technical aspects of Railway administration, the Railway Board are already taking action but the major issues of policy are still under consideration of the Government of India.

In regard to the Standing Finance Committee for railways their attention was invited to such portions of report as were relevant to the business before them in their meeting of June 29 at Calcutta. Any expenditure proposals arising out of the report in regard to which they would be consulted in the ordinary course will be referred to them. In these circumstances Government do not consider it necessary to refer the report to them as a whole before discussion in the assembly.

## WHY THEY WENT ON HUNGER-STRIKE?

### Andamans' Echo In Assembly

Mr. Thorne replying to Mr. A. N. Chatopadhya's question said, it was not a fact that some of the prisoners started hunger-strike on July 11.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Why was not a petition sent by telegram to the Government of India by the authorities in the Andamans?

Mr. Thorne: In that petition, there was no threat of hunger strike.

Prof. Ranga: When did the Government of India hear of the prisoner's intention to go on hunger-strike.

Mr. Thorne replied that the Government of India heard of that on the 20th. The Government of India heard of the actual commencement of hunger-strike on the 27th.

Mr. Saxena: May I know if there were any prisoners on hunger-strike before the 24th?

Mr. Thorne: Two.

Mr. Saxena: Did they go on hunger-strike in pursuance of that petition because of the refusal by the Government of India to accept their demands?

Mr. Thorne: They went on hunger-strike from the 19th. I think their reason was that no answer had been received for their petition.

Answering Mr. Desai's question Mr. Thorne said the arrangement was that the Government of India received information regarding the prisoners twice weekly. He was prepared to ask the Chief Commissioners to send information daily and supply the same to the press.

## OFFICIAL BILLS

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

There was a full attendance of members when the Autumn session of the Central Legislative Assembly opened this morning with Sir Abdur Rahim in the chair. Thirty-nine new members were sworn in. The swearing in occupied 25 minutes.

Only 21 out of 39 questions given notice of could be replied and the rest, according to the new rules, were ordered to be laid on the table.

FATE OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

The President took up adjournment motions. He said that the Governor-General had disallowed the motion regarding the banning of the Kottapatam Summer School on the ground that it did not relate to a matter concerning the Central Government; the motion regarding Palestine as it was not primarily the concern of the Governor-General-in-Council; the motion regarding tribes in the North-West Frontier Province on the ground that it could not be moved without detriment to public interest and the motion regarding the alleged aspersions cast by Sir Mohd. Zafrullah on the ground that it could not be moved without detriment to public interests.

Mr. Satyamurthi expressed his desire not to move the motion regarding the protection of the interests of Indians in South Africa on the ground that the pending legislation had been withdrawn.

Two other motions regarding the Sugar Conference were also not moved, the Government having agreed to allot a day for full discussion of the subject.

INDIANS IN ZANZIBAR

Lastly the President announced that notice had been given of an Adjournment motion regarding the protection of the interests of Indians in Zanzibar. The Government had no objection to the motion being taken up at 4 p.m.

SEVERAL BILLS INTRODUCED

Sir N. N. Sircar introduced a Bill further to amend the Indian Companies Act of 1913 in order to remove certain inaccuracies and correct certain errors which had crept into the act in the course of the recent extensive amendment of that act.

Sir Thomas Stewart introduced a bill to provide for the continuance in force of certain rules and regulations.

Mr. R. F. Mudie introduced a bill to empower the Federal Court to make rules regulating the service of processes issued by the court.

Sir Thomas Stewart introduced a bill to extend the Petroleum Act of 1934 to Berar.

A bill was introduced by Sir Sultan Ahmed to further amend the Indian Railways Act in order to remedy an omission in the Indian Railways Act which does not contain a provision giving the Government power to prescribe the maxima and minima of rates and fares for the Railways in India.

Mr. M. S. A. Hydari introduced a bill to regulate the import of drugs and medicines into British India.

Sir Thomas Stewart introduced a bill to further amend Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 and Mr. R. F. Mudie a bill to further amend the Indian Naturalisation Act of 1926.

PRIVILEGE OF THE HOUSE

After lunch, the House held an interesting discussion in relation to the privilege of the House on a resolution moved by the Leader of the House to amend the legislative rules.

The resolution provided that where the President has given his consent to moving a motion for the purpose of discussing the question of privilege, the Governor-General-in-Council shall, unless the motion has been prohibited under the existing rules or disallowed by the Governor-General, as soon as may be, allot for discussion of such motion so much time on a day or days not allotted for business of non-official members as may appear to him to be sufficient and such a motion shall be open to discussion within the time so allotted but at no other time.

The resolution further stated that a motion for the purpose of discussing the question of privilege may be moved with the consent of the President. No such motion shall be moved, if it concerns a matter whereon a resolution could not be moved, and no such motion shall be moved save with the consent of the Governor-General, in his discretion, if it concerns a matter whereon a resolution could not save with such consent be moved.

The decision of the Governor-General, in his discretion on the point whether such a motion is or is not within the restriction imposed under the existing rules, shall be final. And lastly, the Governor-General may at any time, notwithstanding the consent of the President or before such consent had been given, disallow any such motion or any part of such motion on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to public interest and if he does so, no further discussion on the motion or part thereof, as the case may be, shall take place.

QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE

After Sir N. N. Sircar had made a brief speech moving the above resolution, Sardar Sant Singh moved an amendment, that when the President had given his consent to moving a motion for the purpose of discussing the question of privilege, such a motion shall have precedence over the day's business on which such a motion is moved.

Quoting from Parliamentary practice, Sardar Sant Singh urged that his proposition was nothing novel but it was the practice of the House of Commons.

Mr. Sant Singh's amendment was supported by Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, Mr. Santanam, Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, Mr. Kazmi, Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Sir Mohd. Yakub, Mr. Ashar Ali, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Sri Prakash.

It was argued that the House itself was responsible for its discipline, and there was no room for interference by the Governor-General.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai urged that even under the very restricted and limited privilege of the House under the Government of India Act, it was reasonable to expect that the question of privilege should predominate over any other questions.

Sir N. N. Sircar said that there was no basis for the suspicion of the Opposition members that the Government's move was a machiavellian design to encroach on the existing rights of members and dramatically declared that if it was the general desire, he would ask the leave of the House to withdraw the motion. Whereupon amidst laughter, he resumed his speech when the House emphatically said "no" to his suggestion.

Proceeding, the Law Member said "let us consider the artificial atmosphere in which we carry on the debate in this House (Opposition:—hear, hear and applause).

Sir N. N. Sircar: "I am glad that at least something of my view is acceptable to the House." (renewed laughter).

Sir N. N. Sircar added that the analogy of Parliament was inapplicable here. The Law Member had not concluded his speech when the clock struck four. Mr. Satyamurti moved his adjournment motion on Zanzibar.—A. P.

# BURMESE v. ENGLISH

## Opposition Walk-out In House Of Representatives

RANGOON, Aug. 23.

The Burmese language question led to the staging of a short-lived walk-out by the Opposition in the House of Representatives today, when the Chief Minister moved for consideration of the Junior Ministers' Bill, saying that six Junior Ministers were proposed to be appointed.

Some members, opposing the Bill, wanted to speak in Burmese, though they knew sufficient English. The Speaker pointed out that a member, who knew sufficient English, must address the House in English under the rules.

The Opposition Bloc then walked out, protesting against speaking in English, and urging that speeches must be made in Burmese.

NOT RIGHT COURSE

The Government Whip characterised the action of the Opposition as "destructive tactics", and added that the right course would have been to amend the rule in question, so as to make speeches in Burmese permissible.

A few minutes later the Opposition entered the House and vehemently opposed the Bill, which was amended as Parliamentary Secretaries Bill, with a salary of Rs. 750 per month, plus a travelling allowance for each Secretary, and passed by 66 votes to 32.—A. P.

## FELICITATIONS TO TRAVANCORE MAHARANI

QUILON, Aug. 23.

The Hindu Women's Conference presented an address to the Maharani of Travancore expressing gratitude for her great services in securing the promulgation of the Temple Entry Proclamation.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer, Dewan of Travancore and Srimati Rukmini Lakshmipathi, Deputy Speaker, Madras Assembly, and the President of the Conference were present.

Mrs. Lakshmipathi paid tributes to the Maharani and offered her the felicitations of the womanhood of India. She was glad the people of Travancore were so whole-heartedly co-operating in implementing it.

The address was then read in Malayalam and the Maharani replied in the same language.—A.P.

# Bose's Challenge To India Govt.

## If Autonomy Is Real, Hand Over Charge Of Hunger-Strikers To Provinces

DALHOUSIE, Aug. 23.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has issued the following statement to the "United Press".

"The public should feel grateful to Mr. Mohanlal Saxena for taking up the question of the Andaman prisoners' grievances direct with the supreme head of the Government of India, and should simultaneously be thankful to the latter for the courtesy he has shown in replying at length. It must, however, be regretted that behind the veneer of gentlemanly courtesy, the bureaucratic mentality still manifests itself. It is only in India that the question of violence or non-violence is raised in classifying prisoners, whereas in all other countries it is taken for granted that political prisoners are those who are convicted for the most heinous crimes with the only saving grace that the motive underlying their crimes is a patriotic one.

REBELS ALL

"Mr. Saxena has pertinently and effectively pointed out in his second letter, that in several countries people occupying the highest positions were once guilty of such crimes. I shall only add that the heads of the Governments of Germany, Russia, Italy, Spain, Irish Free State and some other countries were once imprisoned for crimes, much more serious than those for which the vast majority of the Andamans prisoners have been convicted. It may be remembered also that President Banes of Czechoslovakia and President Kemal Attaturk of Turkey would certainly have been shot like mad dogs, if they had been caught by any chance, when they were proclaimed rebels. Pilsudski, the former Polish Dictator, used to commit political dacoities regularly, besides engaging in rebel activities. I say this, not to condone what the Andamans prisoners may have done, but to urge that in the changed circumstances of the country, their past career should be regarded as a closed chapter.

IS AUTONOMY FARCE?

"Does the Viceroy maintain that Provincial Autonomy has been granted to India? If he does, then are the Provincial Governments prepared to take charge of their political prisoners, i.e., to repatriate them or to release them? If they are, then there is not the slightest excuse for the Government of India to stand in the way of their repatriation or release. If the Government of India still adhere to their former bureaucratic and punitive policy, they will be reducing Provincial Autonomy to a farce.

WANTED A GESTURE

"In conclusion, I would earnestly request the Central and Provincial Governments to put aside all notions of prestige and to view the situation from the human point of view as a Government should that is responsible to the people. The Congress is doing its level best to meet the Government half-way on this question and so far as Bengal is concerned, I have already announced that all the Congress organisations there have undertaken to carry on a persistant campaign for including the spirit of non-violence among the people. In this tense crisis every hour, nay every minute, is precious and the Government should therefore at once act.

"It is possible that in response to the appeals of the leaders, the prisoners may suspend their hunger-strike without waiting for the Government of India to reconsider their decision. And if they do so, I would beseech the Central and Provincial Governments to respond with a gesture of generosity".—United Press.

## C. P. GOVT. ORDERS THEIR RELEASE

### Hindu-Muslim Riot Case Prisoners

NAGPUR, Aug. 23.

The Central Provinces Government have passed orders to-day for the release of seven prisoners, two Muslims and five Hindus, who were serving a long term of imprisonment in connection with the Hindu-Muslim riots in Nagpur in 1927.

At present four of the prisoners are in the Andamans and the Andamans authorities have been telegraphed to release them. The remaining three are in the Nagpur Central jail.—A. P.

# No Grant For Assam C. I. D.

## Assembly Throws Out Govt.'s Entire Demand

SHILLONG, Aug. 23.

The Government sustained its eighth defeat during this budget session of the Assam Legislative Assembly to-day, when the Congress Party's motion refusing grant of Rs. 76,852 for the Criminal Intelligence Department under the head 'Police' was carried in the Assembly 52 voting for the motion and 46 voting against it.—United Press.

## RAIWALA-RIKHIKESH RLY. LINE BREACHED

MORADABAD, Aug. 23.

In connection with the breaches on the Railway line between Raiwala and Rikhikesh, the Divisional Superintendent, Moradabad, wires:—

In continuation of my wire dated 22nd inst., due to the current being very strong, repairs to the breach is likely to take at least four days. The running of the Rikhikesh Branch train has been suspended.—A. P.

BREACH REPAIRED

MORADABAD, Aug. 23.

Divisional Superintendent E. I. Railway wires:—

"With reference to my wire of 22nd inst., the breach between Kansrao and Doiwala on Lhaksar-Dehra Dun section has been repaired at 6-15 hours to-day and three trains passed through. Breach occurred again at 11 hours but was repaired at 15-30 hours and through communication is restored."

## New Bengal European M.L.A.

CALCUTTA, August 23.

Mr. J. C. Lang of the Bengal Club has been declared elected as member of the Central Legislative Assembly in the bye-election from the Bengal European constituency in place of Mr. C. C. Miller resigned.—A. P.

The Rawalpindi Municipal Committee at its meeting held this morning decided to present an address of welcome to Mahatma Gandhi and the "Frontier Gandhi" Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, when they visit the place on their way to the Frontier Province.

# THE THREE MUSKETEERS

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

The soldiers in the camp broke out into loud cries of enthusiasm on seeing their comrades approach at a peaceful walk. At length, a fresh fusillade was heard, and this time the balls whistled rather unpleasantly close to their ears. The Rochellais had occupied the bastion at last.

"What a lot of blockheads!" said Athos. "We've killed ten to fifteen of them, and disabled a dozen or so, and haven't even got a scratch in exchange for all that. Ah, but your hand is bleeding, D'Artagnan. Are you wounded?"

"Only grazed a little," said D'Artagnan. "I scratched myself on my ring when we were pushing over the wall."

"But, by jingo," exclaimed Porthos, "it's a diamond ring. Why the devil, then, do we worry about money?"

"Well thought of, Porthos. This time you have an idea!"

"Of course," said Porthos, throwing out his chest at this compliment from Athos.

"Well, then," said D'Artagnan gayly, "let us sell it."

"Here we are at the camp, gentlemen," said Athos, "so not a word more of the affair." His words were almost drowned in the enthusiastic tumult prevailing at the camp, which they were now quite close to.

A STANDARD.

The whole camp was up and doing. More than two thousand persons had watched the wild undertaking of the four friends as an exciting spectacle, without the slightest idea as to their real motive. Nothing was heard but cries of "The musketeers for ever!", and there was an unending succession of congratulations, shaking hands, and embraces. The din became so terrific that the cardinal fancied it was a mutiny, and sent his captain of the Guards to see what was going on.

Some time after, when the cardinal was looking at Athos' flag, he said to M. de Treville:

"Let me have that napkin I will have three golden lillies embroidered on it, and will give it to your company as a standard."

"That would be unjust to the Guards, your Eminence, M. d'Artagnan is still in the Guards."

"Well, then, admit him to your company," said the cardinal.

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2
Wet the toothbrush
3
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GG/37


# Fields and Factories

## A 40-HOUR WEEK FOR INDIA

### Attitude Of Congress Ministries

*By 'Mazdoor'*

The question of reduction of hours of work in industry, thanks to the untiring efforts and strenuous advocacy of the I.L.O., is very much to the fore these days. Workers' organisations throughout the world, as is only to be expected, have taken up the demand for reduced hours with great enthusiasm, and earnestness, while employers have divided opinions on the point, with the majority against reduction. India furnishes no exception to the general rule of opposition between the workers' and employers' points of view. At the 23rd session of the I.L. Conference which concluded its session at Geneva in June last, where three Conventions providing for a 40-hour week in the textile, chemical and printing industries came up for discussion, Mr. Satish Chandra Sen, the Indian Workers' representative, warmly supported the proposal, while Sir. H.P. Mody, the Indian employers' delegate, was opposed to the reform.

ATTITUDE OF CONGRESS MINISTRIES

More recently, Mr. W.V.R. Naidu, adviser to the Indian workers' delegate, soon after his return to India, in the course of a press interview given at Bombay on the 8th instant, stated that the outstanding accomplishment of the Conference was the adoption of the 40-hour week Convention for the textile industry (the Conventions regarding the chemical and printing industries failed to qualify for adoption as they did not obtain the requisite two-thirds majority), and expressed the hope, now that Congress Ministries are in power in six Provinces, that no time would be lost by them in initiating legislation introducing the 40-hour week in the Indian textile industry, and that non-Congress Provinces would follow suit in due course.

PRESENT LEVEL—TOO HIGH

The present hours of work in industry in India are undoubtedly far too long. Up till 1934 the hours of work even in regulated factories remained at the unconscionably high level of 60-hours per week; thanks to the pressure of a steadily advancing social conscience, the Factories Act of 1934 introduced a differntiation between permanent and seasonal factories and fixed the weekly limit for these two categories at 54 and 60 hours respectively. In the unregulated small scale industries, such as the bidi-making industry, the hours actually worked are much longer. It is not necessary to labour the point that long hours, tending as they do to undue industrial fatigue, impair the efficiency of the worker, and that, in fact, they form part of the vicious circles of cause and effect that lead to the comparative inefficiency of the Indian worker, to which Indian employers make pointed reference in discussions about reduction of hours.

APPREHENSIONS OF EMPLOYERS

The apprehensions entertained by Indian employers about the adverse effects of reduced hours in industry are, however, understandable to a great extent. In the first place, any new measure of reform has to overcome considerable inertia in this country where "Let things be" is the ruling motto Secondly, the argument that shorter hours will tend to improve the efficiency of the worker and thus help industry takes some time to be satisfactorily demonstrated in working practice. The same handicap of a time-lag attaches to the economic argument that shorter hours, by enabling industry to absorb into the ranks of profitable employment thousands who are now on the unemployed list, will tend to augment the purchasing capacity of the large social group constituted by the working classes, and that this, in its turn will have the most beneficent reactions on industry Meanwhile, an increased bill for labour charges is an immediate and insistent challenge consequent on reduction of hours, and Indian employers, in company with employers in Great Britain and other countries, naturally desire to scotch, if possible, a reform which threatens such untoward immediate consequences.

EXPERIENCES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

The situation is admittedly a difficult one What is, therefore, needed is to approach the question from a sane, human point of view, and, above all, to endeavour to sympathetically understand the Indian employers' point of view in opposing reduction of hours, instead of summarily condemning them as "capitalist exploiters" In this context, the highly reassuring industrial experiences of a number of countries which have reduced hours of work and thriven on the new industrial menu, for example, the United States of America, France and New Zealand, should go a long way to quieten the apprehensions of Indian employers, and even to reconcile them to this essential reform. The experiences of New Zealand, in this field, are not without interest to India, and, therefore, below are given the main features of the legislation applying the 40-hour week adopted by this country on the 1st September 1936, namely, the Factories Amendment Act and the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act (The information is taken from the I.L.O weekly, "Industrial and Labour Information", dated 16-11-1936).

"Factories Amendment Act, 1936:—.

This Act restricts hours of work in factories to 40 in the week and 8 in the day. Special provisions are laid down for women and boys under 16. The Court of Arbitration may fix longer hours than those prescribed by the Act in the case of any factory if, in the opinion of the Court, it would be impracticable to carry on efficiently the work of the factory without such extension, but no extension of weekly hours granted by the Court may be beyond 44 hours. Special arrangements are made in regard to laundries, dairy factories, creameries and sawmills, and overtime rates are provided for. Wages are not to be reduced nor is any person to be dismissed by reason of any reduction or alteration of working hours in pursuance of the provisions of the Act.

"Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1936:—

This Act, which restores the compulsory powers of the Arbitration Court by providing that disputes not settled by Conciliation Councils are automatically referred to it for settlement, requires the court to fix basic wage rates for men and women workers in industries subject to its awards or to registered industrial agreements and to make mandatory the 40-hour week for all such industries, except where the Court is satisfied that it would be impracticable to carry on efficiently any industry with a 40-hour week. If in any future award the hours exceed 40, the Court is required to indicate in the award the grounds which made it impracticable to limit the hours in accordance with the requirements of the legislation. In regard to existing awards and industrial agreements, the Court is required on application by any party thereto to reduce the maximum hours to 40, except where it is impracticable to do so, in which case it may reduce the present maximum weekly hours and provide for a maximum intermediary between 40 hours and the existing maximum. Where the hours fixed by the existing award or industrial agreement are reduced by the Court the hourly or other rates of pay are to be increased so that the ordinary weekly rate shall not be affected by the reduction in hours".

## MUSSOLINI

(Continued from page 6)

system would follow Fascism? The Tory answer is simple: Italy would go Red.

That prospect terrifies Downing Street, and so to escape revolution in Rome, which would soon be copied elsewhere, perhaps in the Balkans, possibly at Vienna—It endures any reverse, it tolerates any insult, rather than upset an open enemy.

**Mussolini hectors and swaggers not because he is strong, but because he is a sick man with a weak heart, who would collapse at a touch. Not even with a firm word dare Downing Street cross him: he might have a stroke.**

"The Week," in discussing this curious situation, tells us that it notes the beginning of a change in some official circles. Let us hope that it is well informed, as it often is.

In this matter the rest of us can help. We all know or suspect that this is the ultimate explanation of British policy. It is high time to force it into the open.

One would like to hear from Labour's Front Bench some pointed questions to the Government. "What is that you fear?"

If the worst from the Tory stand-point were to happen, if Italy went Communist, what is there to fear? Would a Communist Italy hunger after more Abyssinians? Would it build military roads in Libya? The chances are, on the contrary, that it would "liquidate" the Roman Empire.

As everyone knows, however, it is not to-day the policy of the Third International to make social revolutions. Its watchword is now Democracy, and its tactics the People's Front.

### Second France

If Mussolini were upset to-morrow, it is reasonably certain that a Parliamentary system would be restored, under a coalition of Liberals, Socialists and Communists. Italy, in short, would soon be a second France.

**Now if even a Tory Government can rub along, happily enough, with a People's Front Ministry in Paris, why should it dread another in Rome?**

Such a Ministry would not boast of its eight million boyonets, nor of its aeroplanes "that darken the sun." On the contrary, on the day it took office, disarmament would become a possibility and the League of Nations, on its sick-bed, would breathe again.

But it may be rash to explore this prospect further, for we might then discover that it is precisely from this risk that the British Government recoils.

Our cue, however, is clear: to press this Government with our taunts, our arguments and our votes to stand up to this apoplectic Strong Man

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## RELEASE OF U. P. POLITICALS

### Govt. To Remit Unexpired Portion Of Their Sentences

LUCKNOW, Aug. 23.

"The Government, since they assumed office, have had under their consideration the cases of prisoners convicted of offences in connection with the political movements," says a U. P Government Press 'communique' issued to-day.

The 'communique' 'inter alia' states: "The offences of which these prisoners had been convicted were undoubtedly serious, but Government believe they were committed not for personal ends, but in pursuance of a policy which did not exclude violence as its political creed. Government realise that it is the universally-recognised duty of every Government, however constituted, to prevent the commission of acts of violence, irrespective of motives which inspire such deeds.

"The Government are confident that these prisoners no longer believe now in the policy of violence and have no intention of following it further. Acting on that belief, the Government have decided to remit the unexpired portion of the sentences of certain prisoners, whose cases had been considered, and release those who had served long terms of imprisonment. Some cases are still under consideration."—United Press.

## SNIPING CONTINUES IN N. WAZIRISTAN

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

A Press communique says apart from the sporadic sniping of the camp and piquets in North Waziristan as result of which one Indian officer and two Indian other ranks are reported wounded the area has been quiet. In Upper Shaktu area, enemy parties fired on road-protection troops and were dispersed by fire. Tanks and armoured cars carried out reconnaissance to Biche Kashkai without incident.

Work on the road is proceeding satisfactorily and several new contracts have been placed with tribal contractors. Several notorious bad characters with small gangs are still abroad, seeking opportunities for mischief against troops and road construction parties.

## Gandevi House Tax Muddle

### Suba Receives Deputation: Redress Promised

(From Our Correspondent.)

GANDEVI, Aug. 20.

The new assessment of House tax by the Gandevi Municipality has been considered to be very unjust and unequitable. People in hundreds have registered their protests to the Municipality and the Suba.

Their contention is that the tax has been heavily assessed and is unfair in-as-much as partiality and favouritism have been brought into play.

Where they ought to have taken into consideration the rent according to Bhada Chithi, they have not done so while in certain instances they have assessed the tax even below the figure of rent obtained.

There was a protest meeting of the citizens held under the Presidency of the Nagar Seth. It was largely attended by people of all castes and communities.

A deputation appointed by this meeting later waited upon the Suba and represented their full case to him, who, thereupon, asked them to produce some concrete cases of unfairness and injustice and he would give them due redress.

He also ordered the Municipality to allow the members to examine the records. An unchallengable case was prepared and Mr. Chandulal Jamnadas again saw the Suba with facts and figures.

The Suba is reported to have agreed that the case presented was unchallengable and to have promised to do his best to remove their grievance. The President of the Municipality was examining certain cases on spot with the leader of the Deputation when it was found that in one instance when the Vahivatdar was present the rent was estimated at Rs. 24 but the figure seemed to have been changed later and reduced to Rs. 18. This too has been recorded. It is to be now seen what award the Suba gives in the matter.

## SIR SUBA INSULTS COUNCIL MEMBER

### Apologizes After Threat Of Walk-Out

(From Our Correspondent.)

GANDEVI, Aug. 20.

"Nava Sourashtra" of Ahmedabad reports a regrettable incident at the recent session of the Baroda Legislative Assembly

The story is that Mr Ramchandra Amin an elected member of the said assembly, was moving his bill or resolution for redress of agricultural distress, in the course of which he made a reference to the indifference of the officials towards this matter The Sur Suba Mr. Mukerji thereupon is reported to have said that he cared not a fig for the opinion and that he considered the Hon. Member "not fit even to lace his boots."

The remark passed unheard but at the end of the day's session in the evening, a member who was sitting close by and had heard the remark reported it to his colleagues. The members consequently met together to consider the matter and resolved to stage a walk-out the next day if the remarks were not withdrawn. They gave notice of this resolve to the President the Dewan, Col. Shivrajsingh

Mr. Chhotabhai Sutaria at the outset made some mild suggestions; but Mr. Girdharlal Dosabhai plainly told the Dewan that they would all walk out of the Council if the official in question was not made to withdraw his remark.

This surcharged the atmosphere with great tenseness.

Mr Mukerji, however said he did make the remark and would repeat it a hundred times again. The Dewan asked Mr. Mukerji to withdraw and he later, thereupon, expressed regret and withdrew the said remark.

This incident ought to open the eyes of the people of Baroda to the hollowness of the Council stunt and the haughtiness of the officials that rule them. Mere withdrawal should not have satisfied the members. It is this callous haughtiness that besmirches the name of Baroda and alienates the people from the Government.


"He used to be such a happy boy —what makes him so DIFFICULT?"

DOCTORS ADVISE THIS SIMPLE TREATMENT FOR THE DELICATE, PEEVISH CHILD

AS every parent knows, good spirits and good temper depend on health. When a child is "difficult"—irritable, disobedient and unhappy—it is nearly always a sign that his system lacks certain essential substances. Proper nourishment builds up his strength and corrects the trouble.

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# Latest Commercial News

## NEW YORK COTTON 13 POINTS DOWN

## Bullion Unchanged And Wheat Easy

BOMBAY, August 23

On Monday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton was easy on hedge and general selling.

BULLION UNCHANGED

London gold and silver were unchanged.

WHEAT EASY

Wheat was easy on good weather report.

SECURITIES IN GOOD REQUEST

The London Stock Exchange attracted some interest with enquiry broadening but business was limited. Gilledged securities were also in good request.

### COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937

New York, Aug 23

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 9.74 |
| To-day's opening | 9.71 |
| Difference | —03 |
| To-day's closing | 9.61 |
| Difference | —13 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 23

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 5.57 |
| To-day's opening | 5.55 |
| Difference | —02 |
| To-day's closing | 5.50 |
| Difference | —07 |

BROACH EXPECTATION

| | |
|---|---|
| July August | Rs. 179 |
| New April May | Rs. 193 |

### N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 23

Cotton continued to give a very gloomy performance with prices showing a further tendency to ease on favourable crop cables and the absence of any official announcement regarding the loan.

Trading in October commenced at 9.71 i.e. 3 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered local and foreign selling with increased hedging while the continuance of good weather induced further selling with October declining to 9.66.

To-day's United States ginnings up to August 16 stood at 515,000 round bales.

New York cotton finally closed at 9.61 with a decline of 13 points.

### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 23

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (9.73/9.79) 9.71/9.71
October (9.81/9.81) 9.74/9.73
December (9.81/9.83) 9.76 9.76

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 23

| | |
|---|---|
| American October (5.57) | 5.55 |
| American December (5.53) | 5.50 |
| Egyptian August (8.55) | 8.53 |
| Egyptian September (8.70) | 8.68 |

### BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug 23

Broach cotton moved between Rs. 195-4 and Rs. 193. The closing rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 193.

### LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 23

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-10) 1-10
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 3/4) 1-6 3/4

JUTE

New Crop August September (£23 3/4 paid and sellers) £23 1/4 paid and sellers
Dunlop September (£23 sellers) £23 3/4 sellers
Lightning September (£21 1/2 sellers) £21 1/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (8 3/4 sellers) 8 3/4 sellers
Forward July September (8 7/8 paid and value) 8 15/16 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay August September (£14 1/4 sellers) £14 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta August September (£15 3/16) £15 3/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata August (£13 1/8 sellers) £13 1/4 sellers
Groundnuts Mozambique September (£13 11/16 sellers) £13 3/4 sellers

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 23

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October at 100 and December 100 3/4. The market was fairly active on scattered support influenced by steadiness of north American cables but subsequently prices gave way slightly under some liquidation following reports of rains in Australia and favourable harvesting conditions in Europe.

### CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 23

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.05. Prices declined on commission house selling and liquidation influenced by favourable crop reports from Europe with September further easing to 1.04 1/2.

### EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug 23

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.99 |
| To-day's opening | 4.99 |
| To-day's closing | 4.98 1/2 |

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Aug 23

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.98.80 |
| To-day's opening | 4.99.00 |
| To-day's closing | 4.98.70 |

FRANC RATE

London, Aug 23

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 132.82 |
| To-day's opening | 132.84 |
| To-day's closing | 132.85 |

### LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 23

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99 and then eased to 4.98.96 on less support with the rate subsequently easing to 4.93,87.

The sterling dollar cross closed at 4.98.70.

Franc opened at 132.84 and continued steady with a small change.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 132.85.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-8 1/8) 1-8 1/8
Paris on Bombay (10.027) 10
New York on Bombay (37.82) 37.68
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/4) 0.93 3/4
London on Milan (94.77) 94.80
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/4) 1-2 3/16 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin £263 3s buyers £264 sellers. Easy) £264 buyers £264 1/4 sellers. Quiet.

Lead £22 7/16 buyers £22 9/16 sellers Steady) £22 1/4 buyers £22 5/16 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£62 1/2 to £63 1/2) £62 1/2 to £63 1/2

Glasgow Iron sh. (107-0) 107-0

### SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Aug 23

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India sold. Speculators bought. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 23

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | (19 15/16d.) 19 15/16d. |
| Forward | (19 19/16d.) 19 15/16d. |

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 23

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-4) £6-19-4.

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Aug 23

Liverpool wheat October closed at 98 3/8 as against the previous closing at 99 1/2.

### WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug 23

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat September | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| Wheat January | 5 | 9 | 6 |
| Wheat May | 5 | 6 | 0 |
| Linseed September | 8 | 2 | 9 |
| Linseed May | 7 | 14 | 9 |

The tone was quiet.

### BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug 23

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silver ready | 51 | 11 | 0 |
| Silver 1st settlement Shravan | 51 | 11 | 0 |
| Silver 2nd settlement Bhadarva | 51 | 13 | 0 |
| Gold ready | 34 | 8 | 9 |
| Gold 1st settlement Shravan | 34 | 8 | 6 |
| Gold 2nd settlement Bhadarva | 34 | 7 | 3 |
| Sovereigns | 22 | 3 | 0 |

### 3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Aug 23

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted at Rs. 97-12-6 at 2 p.m. The closing quotation at 5-0 p.m. was Rs. 97-12-6.

### INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug 23

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £91 3/4 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

### INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug 23

4-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Loan (£99) £97 1/2
3 per cent Indian Loan (£91 3/4) £91 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950-55) (£112) £111 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115) £115
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107 7/8) £108 1/8
3 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£102 3/4) £102 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 1/4) £74 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£100 5/8) £100 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/8) £106 1/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100 1/4) £100 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£109 1/8) £107 3/4 ex dividend

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 23

2-30 p.m

After being dull business was broadening. Giltedged securities were quietly steady. Industrials were undecided. Copper shares were firm.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (150-0) 150-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (71-3) 70-10 1/2
Hydro Electric (£8 1/8) £8 5/8
Musical Industries (21-9) 21-9
Pinchin Johnson (42-6) 42-6
Imperial Chemical (38-1 1/2) 38-1 1/2
Woolsworth Ordinary (73-0) 72-6
Realisation 1930 (£98) £98
Dunlop Rubber (35-0) 34-9
Unilever Ordinary (42-9) 42-9
Ford Motors (28-4 1/2) 28-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£83) £82 3/4
British American Tobacco (118-3) 117-6
Carreas A (£8 5/8) £8 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (153-9) 152-6
P and O S N Company Deferred (31-9) 31-9
Distillers (108-6) 108-6
Bredford Dyer (£7 5/8) £7 3/4
British Celanese (£8) £8
J and P Coates Ordinary (45-6) 45-3 ex dividend
Courtaulds Ordinary (54-4 1/2) 54-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (10-0) 10-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (31-4 1/2) 31-0
Inter Nickels (64-9) 64-9
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (76-3) 76-3
Tata Steel Preference (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (21-3) 21-6
Donaro Teas (48-6) 47-0
Empire of India (34-6) 34-6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (39-3) 39-0
Gula Kelampong (42-6) 40-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (38-3) 37-10 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£10) £10

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (56-3) 56-3
Burma Corporation (18-3) 17-9
Rio Tintos (£21 1/4) £21
East Rand Proprietors (58-9) 59-4 1/2
Rand Mines (£7) £7

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13 3/8) £13 1/4
Association Portland Cements (91-6) 91-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (122-6) 122-6
Sub Nigel (£10 1/8) £10 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (30-0) 30-0
Union Corporation (£8 1/8) £8 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (£49 3/8) £50
Anglo Iranian (85-0) 86-3
Burma Oil (127-6) 127-6
Musical Eagle (12-10 1/2) 12-10 1/2
Shell Transport (110-7 1/2) 110-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£47) £47

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£63 1/2) £63 1/2
L and Ordinary (£31 7/8) £31 7/8
L N E R Defd (£5) £5
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£22 3/4) £22 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£125) £125
London Transport 'C' Stock (£82) £82

### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 23

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 56 1/4) dol 57 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 57) dol 58 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 114 3/4) dol 116 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 132 1/2) unquoted.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, Aug 23

Delivery September 1937.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rates at 11-0 a.m. | 8 | 4 | 9 |
| Rates at 12-0 noon | 8 | 4 | 9 |
| Rates at 3-0 p.m. | payment | | |
| Rates at 6-0 p.m. | 8 | 4 | 6 |

Delivery May 1938.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rates at 11-0 a.m. | 8 | 0 | 6 |
| Rates at 12-0 noon | 8 | 0 | 6 |
| Rates at 3-0 p.m. | payment. | | |
| Rates at 6-0 p.m. | 8 | 0 | 0 |

### SMALL CHAGNES IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Wall Street Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug 23

On the Stock Exchange political influences checked activity in most sections but apart from further downmarking of far eastern issues prices moved narrowly and irregularly.

In commodities wheat eased on rains in Argentina and Australia.

Wall Street opened firm.

### KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

KARACHI, Aug 23

To-day's closing quotations:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sind cotton January | 18 | 9 | 0 |
| Punjab January | 16 | 1 | 0 |
| Dessi American January | 21 | 6 | 6 |
| Tone: Dull. | | | |
| Wheat September | 29 | 9 | 3 |
| October | 30 | 2 | 3 |
| Tone: Dull | | | |
| Gram September | 22 | 14 | 6 |
| October | 23 | 4 | 0 |
| Toria September | 41 | 12 | 3 |
| November | 42 | 5 | 0 |
| Cottonseed September | 14 | 3 | 0 |
| January | 16 | 0 | 6 |

### AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Ahmedabad, Aug 23

The following are to-day's closing quotations of the local share bazar:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aryodaya Spinning | 271 | 4 | 0 |
| Calico | 609 | 6 | 0 |
| Gujarat cotton | 28 | 2 | 0 |
| Jubili | 225 | 10 | 0 |
| Marsdan | 103 | 2 | 0 |
| Motilal Hirabhai | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| Monogram | 72 | 8 | 0 |
| Rajanagar | 330 | 0 | 0 |

### JUTE SHARES STEADY

Over Activity In Coals

CALCUTTA, Aug 23

Jutes ruled steady but there was practically no business. Due to overactivity in coals, coals improved further. Certain amount of profit taking took place in some cases, towards close firmed up on good buying support and large volume of business resulted. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Two and three fourth per cent loan 1948/52 100/8; three and half per cent Government paper 97/13, three and half per cent loan 1947/50 108/15; four per cent loan 1960/70 113/8 small odd lot; three per cent loan 1959/51 102/4; five per cent loan 1940/43 108/4 small lot; four per cent Punjab bonds 1948 107/13; three per cent U P loan 1961/66 97/10 small lot.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1548; Reserve 126/12.

Railways: Darjeeling Himalayan ordy 88; do pref 108; Howrah Amta 121; Hardwar Dohra 124.

Cottons: Bengal Nagpur 14/4; Kesoram 7/12; Cawnpore Textiles 2/4; New Victoria 1/3.

Coals: Aldih 3/15; Amalgamated 27/4; Bengal 335 small lot; Bokaro and Ramgur 18; Bhalgora 4/2. Burra Dhemo 8/13; Burrakur 17; do pref 132 small lot; Central Kurkend 8/5; East Indian 20/12; Equitable 37/12 small odd lot; Jaintly Central 1/7; Kalapahari 15/12 small lot, Kundulpore 9/8; New Beerbhoom 15/14, North Damuda 4/15; New Tetturya 3/14; Ranee Gunge 36/12 odd lot; Singaran A 1/7; do B 1/11; South Karanpura 7/15; Union 21/8; West Jamuria 19/8; Bengal Nagpur 32/8; Bhulan Bararee 10/10; Borrea 16/12; Churulia 2/3; Hurriladih 16/4; Katras Jherriah 25/4; Lakurka 8/14; Parasea 2/1; Pench Valley 38/12; Talcher 2/8.

Jutes: Agarpara 18/4; Anglo India 147 small lot; do ordy 320; Barnagore 131; Belvedere 332; Budge Budge 253; Birla pref 119; Craig 1; Hooghly pref 18/12; New Central 285; Reliance 61/14; Gloster 451; Howrah 50/10; Northbrook 36/4.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 13 C Div; Consolidated Tin 7/9; Indian Copper 3/7; Rhodesia Copper 2/15; Dalmia Cement ordy 1/1 premium; do defd 3; do pref 2/4 discount; Bareilly Electric 15/12; Dacca Electric 22/8; Patna Electric 18/12; Rawalpindi Electric 26/8; Bengal Telephone ordy 22/6; do pref 14/-; Britannia Engineering 1/3; Hukumchand Steel 9/15; ex rights; do defd 2/6; Indian Iron 50/9, do rights 50/11 small lot; Steel Corporation ordy 9; do pref 83; British India Corporation ordy 4/3; British India Corporation pref 150; Humayan Property defd 1/15; Port Shipping 20/8 cum div.

Sugars: Balrampore 12; Mahaswastika 100/8; Purnea 6/14; Samastipore 7.

Teas: Lackatoorah 13/12; Moheema ordy 10/2.

Debentures: Eight per cent 1924/44 Bateli Tea 104; three and quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 100 small lot.—A. P.

### AYURVEDIC BOARD IN C. P.

NAGPUR, Aug. 23.

A correspondent wires to the Associated Press as follows:—

A representation from Ahmednagar of two representatives Dr. Ketkar and Vaidya Bindumadhav Shastri Pandit, from the Ayurved Seva Sangha, Ahmednagar, waited on the Hon. Mr. Dwarkaprasad Mishra, the C. P. Minister of Health, this morning.

The Minister explained his scheme of starting Ayurvedic Colleges and through them to send out trained physicians to meet the demand from the villages, and intimated that the Government was going to appoint an Ayurvedic Medical Board.

The deputation also interviewed the Premier, Dr. Khare, and the Hon. Mr. Gole.—A. P.

### USE OF INDIAN TROOPS ABROAD

Bombay Socialists' Executive's Protest

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

At an emergent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party the following resolution was adopted:

"The Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party protests against the action of the Government of India in ordering Indian troops for China for Imperial purposes. It regrets that Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai and Satyamurti, Leader and Deputy Leader respectively of the Congress Party in the Assembly, should have signified approval of this action in contravention of the Congress policy which is opposed to the use of Indian troops abroad. It feels that, the action of these leaders in lending support to the Viceroy was unwarranted, when the entire control of foreign policy and the Army is reserved in British hands.

"The Committee feels the need for public protest and agitation against the dispatch of Indian troops abroad, as in previous instances of such action in case of China and Abyssinia."

### PUNJAB'S INTER-STATE PROBLEMS

Discussions At Simla

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

A representative meeting of Punjab States Council held today under the chairmanship of the Maharaja of Patiala.

Among those present were the Rajasahib of Faridkot, Rajas of Baghat, Balsan and Kuthar and representatives of Bahawalpur, Jind, Kapurthala, Soket, Kalsia and Tehri Garhwal.

The agenda included important matters affecting relations in the Punjab States "inter se" on which preliminary discussions were held.

In his opening remarks the Chairman, Maharaja of Patiala, drew attention to various problems left over from last year. The meeting specially discussed the question of extradition and judicial and police arrangements between the States. The Council will resume sitting on August 25.

The Army Officers sub-Committee of the Chamber of Princes met to-day when representatives of Hyderabad Gwalior, Bikaner, Patiala and Dr. Wajid Khan, Secretary to the Chancellor of the Chamber, were present. As already stated the meeting is considering re-organisation of Indian State forces.

### ASSAM ASSEMBLY AND COMMISSIONERS' PAY

Bengal Advocate-General To Address On 'Cut Motion'

SHILLONG, Aug. 23.

The Premier of Assam announced in the Assam Legislative Assembly to-day that the Advocate-General of Bengal, who would be reaching Shillong to-morrow would address the Assembly regarding the cut motion passed on August 17, refusing the entire provision of Rs. 78,446, being the pay of Commissioners and their establishments.

Accordingly, the Speaker has postponed his ruling until the Advocate-General addresses the House.—A. P.

### FLOOD HAVOC IN LOWER BURMA

RANGOON: August 23.

Several lives are stated to have been lost and extensive damage done to the crops, following exceptionally heavy floods in Taungup and Sandoaway areas on the Arakan Coast, Lower Burma. Hundreds of houses were washed away.

The town of Sandoway is seriously threatened by Iwa River which has recorded a remarkable rise.

The official weekly crop report states as the result of floods in Pegu, 1,70,000 acres of paddy lands were destroyed. In Thaton and Amherst, large areas under Paddy are still submerged though the floods are subsiding.—United Press.

### CALCUTTA STREETS FLOODED

CALCUTTA: August 23.

Calcutta is experiencing the heaviest rainfall of the year. Almost all streets of the city are flooded this morning, with water at places in Central Calcutta reaching 4 ft. due to torrential and incessant downpour for the last 20 hours. Vehicular traffic has been completely dislocated.

This year's rainfall in the city is said to be the record for the last decade, except in 1933.

The sky is still overcast with low-lying clouds and more rain is expected.—United Press.

# SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Aug 23

Kilachand Devchand ss Temple Bar of 2569 reg tons, Captain S Lamont arrived on 21st instant from Alexandria via Port Said in water ballast.

Volkart Bros ss Hopecrest of of 3106 reg tons Captain J Hardy arrived on 22nd instant from Tacoma via Pacific Coast, Phillipine Island, Java Ports and Colombo with general cargo.

DEPARTURES

B I S N ss Hatipara of 4893 reg tons, Captain W G Amey sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar and Kathiawar Coast ports with local and same bottom cargo.

Lloyd Triestino ss Saooia of 3417 reg tons, Captain G Staferin sailed for Genoa and Marseilles via Port Said with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 23-8-37

S S Lindenfels (L E) for Europe and American Ports via Aden.

S S Jehangir (T M) for Red Sea Ports via Aden.

S S Chyebassa (M M) for Calcutta.

### Vessels In Docks

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug 23

3 Kioto 2030 Karachi 27-8 J F
5 Alipore 3241 Japan 25-8 M M
6 Uhenfels 4570 Karachi 25-8 L Edwards Ld.
7 City of Agra 3865 Karachi 29-8 K Nixon
8 Savoia 3917 Genoa 23-8 L Triestino
9 Hopecrest 3106 Persian Gulf, 24-8 Volkart Bros.
10 Kenya 4646 Durban 1-9 M M
14 Constantinos Louloudis 2786 Port Said for orders 2-9 L Dreyfus
15 Templebar 2570 Port Said for orders 27-8 K Devchand
17 Badarpur 4949 Rangoon 29-8 Burmah Shell Oil

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Hashemi 298 Malabar Coast 23-8 S Hassum
3 Bamora 1870 P gulf 25-8 M M
4 Varela 1926 Busra 26-8 M M
5 Janak 530 M Coast Ports 24-8 Malabar Steamship.
Jalamani 2348 Rangoon 28-8 Scindia S N
10/11 Hatipura 4893 Karachi 22-8 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Pasha 3196 Port Okha 25-8-37 T Morrison
O Sonavati 944 NF NF B S N Co.
F Jalanijaya 2297 N F, N F Scindia S N
N Victoria Marie 882 M Coast N F Merchants.

### Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Maloja 23-9-37 P and O
Maloja 23-9 P and O
Chitral 26-8-37 P and O
Comorin 30-9-37 P and O
Naldera 2-9-37 P and O
Mongolia 9-9-37 P and O
Viceroy of India 9-9-37 P and O
Carthage 16-9-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Agra 22-8-37 Killick Nixon and Co.

FROM OSLO

Ceylon 25-8-37 L Edwards
Rinda 15-9-37 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY

Comorin 14-8-37 P and O
Cathay 28-8-37 P and O

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Soudan 29-8-37 P and O
London Maru 24-8-37 O S K
Makage Maru No 18 7-9-37 N Y Kaisha
Himalaya Maru 19-9-37 O S Kaisha
Mayebashi Maru 13-9-37 N Y Kaisha
Gunyo Maru 30-8-37 N Y Kaisha
Rajputana 3-9-37 P and O S N

FROM HAMBURG

Lindenfels 24-8-37 L Edwards
Tajandoen 1-9-37 L Edwards
Kandelfels 6-9-37 L Edwards

FROM TRIEST

Conte Verde 17-8-37 L Triestino

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Polk 2-9-37 F F Campbell
Tampa 8-9-37 L Edwards
City of Bath 31-8-37 F F Campbell

FROM BASRA

Vasna 28-8-37 M M
Varela 21-8-37 M M
Baroda 26-8-37 M M

FROM RANGOON

Goalpara 29-8-37 M M

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 4-9-37 M M

FROM KARACHI

Gambhira 25-8-37 M M
Dalgoma 25-8-37 M M
Mayebashi Maru 26-8-37 N Y Kaisha

### Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Rajputana 4-9-37 P and O
Ranpura 18-9-37 M M
Viceroy of India 11-9-37 M M
Strathaird 25-9-37 P and O
Strathnaver 2-10-37 P and O
Cathay 28-8-37 P and O
Soudan 31-8-37 M M

FOR SYDNEY

Chitral 26-8-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Hongkong 2-9-37 Killick Nixon

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 14-9-37 Lloyd Triestino

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Harrison 20-8-37 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 3-9-37 F F Campbell
Pres Pierce 17-9-37 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 1-10-37 F F Campbell

FOR GENOA

Victoria 1-9-37 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Biancamano 1-9-37 L Triestino
Mayebashi Maru 31-8-37 N Y Kaisha
Celebes Maru 25-8-37 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 13-9-37 L Triestino

FOR KARACHI

Uhenfels 27-8-37 L Edward
Mayebashi Maru 21-8-37 N Y Kaisha
Kioto 27-8-37 James Finlay

FOR BASRA

Baroda 1-9-37 M M
Bamora 25-8-37 M M
Vasna 2-9-37 M M
Hopecrest 24-8-37 Volkart Bros
Varela 26-8-37 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 31-8-37 Turner Morrison

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 1-9-37 M M
Tairea 15-9-37 M M

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Mayebashi Maru 19-8-37
S S Pres Harrison 21-8-37
S S Bamora 20-8-37
S S Janaki 20-8-37
S S Irrawadi 20-8-37
S S Gharinda 20-8-37
S S Corfu (boats) 20-8-37
S S Kalavati 21-8-37

EXPORTS

S S Uhenfels for Varna: 63 bags black pepper C Jivandas; 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Hamburg: 708 bags g nut oil cakes H Rawji; 4 bales woollen carpets H M Nasrullahzadeh; 81 bags gum A Abdulla; 12 cases cattle guts Ad Meyer.

For Philadelphia: 165 bales raw wool D Abraham; 66 bales goat skins D Abraham.

For Alexandria: 10 bales cotton cold piecegoods The Century Spg and Mfg.

For Antwerp: 98 bags old buffalo pickers N A Gina; 25 bales cotton fly V P Maskai; 55 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo.

For Salonica: 120 bags gengally seed h Shantilal.

For Gothenburg: 25 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora.

For Gdynia: 440 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw A H Diab.

For Port Said: 7 bales cotton piecegoods Desai.

S S City of Agra for Liverpool: 1325 bags g nut oil cakes The East Asiatic; 2400 bags g nut cakes K Devchand; 680 bags g nut cakes P M Kataria; 560 bags g nut cakes L Dreyfus; 400 bags bone meal A Dawn.

For Glasgow: 640 bags linseed cakes K Devchand; 1400 bags linseed cakes L Dreyfus; 4 bags lentils L Dreyfus.

For New York: 200 bags tale powder D Abraham.

S S Lindenfels for Hamburg: 27 bags gum Tokersy Narpal; 300 bags gum Shivji Khetsey; 2963 bags linseed The Oil Seed Trading; 12000 bags g nut seeds The Oil Seed Trading; 135 drums castor oil H Rawji; 6930 bags g nut oil cakes H Rawji; 520 bales cotton raw The Patel Cotton

For Antwerp: 40 bundles copper dust The Strait Calcutta Commercial; 37 pcs white metal ingots The Strait Calcutta Commercial, 24 bags white metal dust The Strait Calcutta Commercial.

For Ghent: 250 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

For Rotterdam: 1333 bags g nut seed The Oil Seed Trading

For Bourgas: 55 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading.

S S Temple Bar for Port Said: 12503 bags linseed K Devchand; 2240 bags g nut cakes K Devchand; 4200 bags castorseed K Devchand

For Hull: 2800 bags castorseeds R Dhanji.

S S Alipore for Yokohama: 115 tons scrap iron Faiz and Co.

For Moji: 100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

For Osaka: 300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

For Dairen: 500 bales cotton raw P Madhavani

For Kobe: 500 bales cotton raw M Amersey; 96 bales cotton raw A Chunilal.

S S Celebes Maru for Nagoya: 160 tons cast iron scrap M G Abdulhusein.

For Dairen: 200 bales cotton raw N Nagsee.

For Kobe: 450 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading.

S S Savoia for Genoa: 2782 bags castorseed The Oil Seed Trading.

IMPORTS

S S Teesbank Agents F F Campbell from New York: 133 cases auto truck parts; 835 cases auto parts; 144 cases motor cars; 41 cases steer chassis; 121 pails paints; 315 cases wheels; 187 cases motor truck chassis, 115 loose rubber pneu tyres; 109 bales rubber tyring; 58 bundles corrugated boxes; 119 cases glass bottles; 100 cartons paper plates; 664 boxes auto springs and plates; 101 cases medical solutions; 120 cases harmless medicines 35 kits enamel on deck; 57 loose auto tyres; 51 cases auto batteries; 34 cases radio sets and parts; 31 cases files; 53 cases tools; 41 cases printing paper; 50 cases bromo paper; 123 bundles galv iron ice cans; 126 bales cotton fents; 52 boxes iron pumps; 50 bags starch; 165 bundles sirap; 30 cases mistol; 260 cases flit; 618 cts theatre chairs; 34 cases folding chairs; 50 pkgs corn flakes; 74 cases lacquin; 127 bales secondhand clothing; 170 cases playing cards; 21 pkgs containing station wagons; 75 drums lubg oil.

From Philadelphia: 2093 drums lubg oil; 40 drums transformer oil; 25 drms petroleum jelly.

From Port Said: 100 cases fruit jam.

From Port Sudan: 214 bales cotton.

S S Kioto Agents James Finlay from Hull: 43 cases weaving machinery; 50 bags gypcium; 100 socks wire tees; 94 cts comoniser material; 369 loose joists; 133 loose flats; 54 loose channels; 224 loose plates; 50 bags sulphate of alumina; 57 drums fish oil; 400 drums linseed oil; 60 drums turpentine substitute; 190 cases washing blue; 190 cases metal polish; 26 cases machinery; 51 D/Johns acetic acid; 40 drums cement; 45 bundles expanded metal; 37 cases table salt.

From Dunkirk: 7464 bundles m s rounds; 9453 bundles m s round rods; 485 bundles m s angles; 62 bundles m s square bars; 1116 bundles m s flat bars; 60 casks nitrate of baryte in powder.

From Port Said: 50 bales cotton.

From Port Sudan: 4040 bales cotton.

S S Comorin Agents M Mackenzie from Melbourne: 372 cases dried milk powder; 130 bags peas; 33 pipes tallow; 24 boxes 1 crown current.

From Sydney: 120 casks tallow; 62 bales wool tops; 61 boxes butter.

From Adelaide: 80 casks tallow.

S S Behar Agents M Mackenzie from Shanghai: 2357 bags green beans; 15 chests tea; 11 cases silk and art silk mixed piecegoods; 16 cases raw silk.

From Colombo: 3215 bags copra; 160 boxes d c nuts.

From Fusan: 18 cases elect bulbs.

From Hongkong: 1733 bags sugar; 350 bundles cassia; 19 cases cotton socks; 50 bundles sugarcandy; 554 bags cud salmon.

From Canton: 180 bags cassia; 17 cases silk piecegoods.

From Singapore: 78 bundles rattans; 98 bags arcanuts; 330 bags betelnuts; 100 cases pine apples.

# Hedge Selling In U. S. A. Cotton

## DROUGHT BROKEN IN THE WEST

### Short Covering At Declines

Bombay, Aug. 23.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market opened barely steady and declined on lower Liverpool cables, reports of further rains in West Texas and the belief that the draught was broken. Demand was limited largely to trade fixing and covering. Finally hedge selling appeared but the close steady on covering.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW

The market was dominated by the loan situation. Prices declined on rumours that Agricultural officials preferred a loan of nine cents rather than ten cents advocated by Southern congressmen. However a general disposition to await actual loan terms in the latter part of the week checked more active general trading.

It is believed that any decline in the event of a nine cents loan will attract sufficient support to cause partial rallies on the belief that such a loan level will permit American cotton to successfully compete in the world markets with foreign growths and will stimulate consumption.

The ultimate effects of the Sino-Japanese hostilities on prices were discussed with the immediate influence said to be a restriction of Japanese purchases.

Opinions differ whether deterioration since August 1 has been more than normal.

Meanwhile the future volume of business seems to be dependent upon whether a loan upon a commercial basis will be permitting the movement of cotton into trade channels or retiring it to the warehouse as liens against loans.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened at a decline of 4 points with October 9.79 and soon declined to 9.72 under increased selling which was the lowest level for the day. Later on prices ruled steady on short covering and the market closed at a net decline of 9 to 12 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 9 points at 9.99c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy on hedge selling and closed at a decline of 7 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices declined 8 points at 9.91c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with October 5.60. There was some hedging and investment buying of distant positions otherwise business was confined to professionals. Later on there was local selling on favourable weather reports and the market closed at a decline of 6 to 4 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 5.75d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was also quiet but steady. Sakels futures as well as uppers closed at a rise of one point.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy on increased selling. Sakels futures closed 18 to 16 points down and Ashmouni futures lost 37 to 7 points.

INVESTMENT BUYING

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson state:—The market is technically in a much sounder position as a fair short interest has been built up, an interest which would cover rapidly on any signs of crop deterioration. Against this, however, we think there is less trade calling just below the market than one would normally anticipate at this time of the year, as many spinners have already "called" cotton well into next season which will leave the moving crop short of this element of trade support.

On the consumption side, whilst obviously lower prices are likely somewhat to stimulate demand, we can hardly look for any big increase in face of last year's record takings.

Facing, therefore, an addition of possibly 2,000,000 bales to an already adequate carryover, the position seems to us still to have many bearish features, and we cannot but advise those with Bear holdings to await an even more favourable opportunity to cover, and would go so far as to recommend short sales on any days when the market is strong due to technical pre-bureau readjustment. There are, however, some operators who feel that the time will shortly arrive for purchasing cotton on price alone, drawing attention to the improved atmosphere in Europe and to the undoubted signs of world trade expansion. This, and the increased cost of production, owing to currency depreciation, makes them feel that at 5.90d. cotton is cheap. We are inclined to agree that, intrinsically, and in comparison with other commodities, cotton should be worth more than this figure, but with so large a crop about to move we see little to prevent prices being forced—if only temporarily—substantially below the intrinsic value of the article. After a good portion of the crop has been hedged, a time may come when attention can profitably be focussed on price alone, irrespective of immediate supply and demand a juncture when the Bull side might be taken with some confidence. We doubt, however, whether this moment has as yet arrived and believe that operators, with this view in mind, may well await a decline to something in the neighbourhood of 5 1/2d before they need commence any investing movement. Any interference from Government sources in the free marketing of the crop would obviously entirely alter the outlook, but there are as yet no indications of such action, and we are inclined to think that the administration will not be averse to seeing relatively low prices with a view to strengthening their hand when introducing farm legislation in the next session of Congress.

PRIVATE CABLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. October Highest (10 a.m.) | 9.79—04 |
| N. Y. October Lowest (10-12 a.m.) | 9.72—11 |
| Liverpool October Highest | 5.60—02 |
| Liverpool October Lowest | 5.56—06 |

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

New York:—Market declined on hedge selling. Speculative interest dormant.

Cotton:—Beneficial rains many areas Western belt. Hedges increasing. Slow dry goods. Speculators bearish with loan uncertainties preventing producers to sell more freely, but nevertheless present prices should encourage increased price fixing and short covering. Expect further easiness near months owing increasing tenderable stocks.

Crop deteriorated somewhat but bullish sentiment restrained by hedges appearing in larger volume than usual, thus early in season.

Think we are entitled to some reaction after this decline before Bureau Report, 8th September.

Cotton under pressure hedges and liquidation with Far Eastern situation and pending loan, contributing nervousness.

Dryness West greatly relived. Growing prospects below market. Loan nine cent level. Hedge, foreign selling. Better scale down trade demand. Goods dull, Expect sagging tendency as movement expands.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

New York.—Think we are entitled to some reaction after this decline before Bureau Report 8th September.

New York.—Drought broken, showers in many districts Oklahoma. No West Texas.

New York.—Drought broken, good rains reported in North-West. Increased liquidation and hedge selling. Supported by December 9.75 buying orders. Weather predictions mostly favourable

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received the following cable:—

Garside: Crop condition decline first half August only seasonal indicating little change, prospect unofficial reports good rains Texas Oklahoma Friday night. Weekly weather forecast mixed. World cloth sales slow. Commodities lower.

## BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, Aug. 23.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts from 1st Sept. 1936 to 19th Aug. 1937 | | 3,115,202 |
| Same time previous Season | | 3,158,828 |
| Exports from 1st Sept. 1936 to 19th Aug. 1937— | 1936-37 | 1935-36 |
| United Kingdom | 82,224 | 120,074 |
| Continent | 396,756 | 390,982 |
| China | 44,000 | 94,937 |
| Japan | 1,535,214 | 1,343,075 |
| Coast Ports | 41,979 | 30,211 |
| U. S. A. | 8,910 | 3,517 |
| | 2,109,083 | 1,982,796 |
| Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. '36 to 19th Aug. 1937 | | 319,915 |
| Estimated Mill Consumption from 1st Sept. '36 to 19th August 1937 | | 769,847 |
| Same period last year | | 780,909 |
| Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and other Mills in Bombay on 19th Aug. 1937 | | 724,464 |
| Same time last year | | 747,120 |

KARACHI STATISTICS

| | |
|---|---|
| Total receipts from Up-Country from 1st Sept. 1936 to 12th Aug. 1937 | 2,229,945 |
| Same time previous season | 1,862,582 |
| Total Cotton shipped from 1st Sept. 1936 to 5th Aug. 1937 | 2,067,867 |
| Same time previous year | 1,696,852 |

### Cotton Tenders

Bombay, Aug 23

| | To-day | Total |
|---|---|---|
| Broach J/A | 150 | 57000 |

### Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug 23

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 10,928 cwts. |
| Linseed | 4,073 cwts. |
| Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds | 443 cwts. |
| Gingellyseed | 160 cwts. |
| Castorseed | 36 cwts. |
| Rice | 1,550 cwts. |
| Myrabollams | 796 cwts. |
| Cottonseed | 2,472 cwts. |
| Mowraseed | 67 cwts. |
| Gram | 1,163 cwts. |
| Joowar | 862 cwts. |
| Maize | 22 cwts. |
| Bajree | 502 cwts. |
| Indian sugar | 833 cwts. |
| Coal | 403 tons. |

### Cotton Teji Mandi

Bombay, Aug 23

Broach A/M—
Monthly tejimandi Rs. 9 1/4
Monthly teji Rs. 5 do Rs. 2 3/4
Monthly mandi Rs. 5 do Rs. 2 3/4
Monthly teji Rs. 10 do Rs. 1 1/2
Monthly mandi Rs. 10 do Rs. 1 1/2
Yearly tejimandi Rs. 22 1/4 22 1/2
Yearly teji on Rs. 225 Rs. 4

### Trade Tendencies

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable:—

Cotton:—"With increased hedging and weather entire belt good market will probably sell down to nine cent level."

Wheat:—"Poor world demand and looks lower however general rains needed argentine."

Metals:—"Would buy tin and spelter for quick turns."

Linseed:—Broomhall cables as follows: "Linseed steady. Indian small trade. Argentine official Northern crop poor. Market awaiting developments."

## BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 23.

Following a decline of 9 points in New York futures on Saturday, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 195/12 for Broach and declined to Rs. 195 on scattered selling. At this level there was some buying and covering which improved prices to Rs. 196 which level again attracted scattered realising. The undertone of the market was good and operators are not inclined to sell short at the present level pending official announcement regarding loans in U.S.A.

Liverpool market was due to open at unchanged prices but it opened quiet at a decline of 2 points which influenced some selling in the local market and prices declined to Rs. 195/4. The market finally closed quiet at 5 p.m. as under:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broach J-A | 180 | 8 | 0 |
| Broach A-M | 194 | 8 | 0 |
| Oomra D-J | 178 | 0 | 0 |
| Bengal D-J | 148 | 0 | 0 |

### Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Aug 23

| | Sup Fine | F | G | Good |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M G— | | | | |
| Broach No. 2 | 190 | 187 | 184 | 181 |
| Punjab-Ame | 204 | 201 | 198 | 195 |
| Surat | 242 | 239 | 236 | 233 |
| Rajpipla | 238 | 235 | 232 | 229 |
| Navsari | 252 | 249 | 246 | 243 |

### Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug 23

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 156/57 |
| Bengal Fine | 151/53 |
| C P 1 | 185/87 |
| C P 2 | 180/82 |
| Arvi | 180/82 |
| Ellichpur | 180/82 |
| Berar | 175/80 |
| Khamgaon | 175/80 |
| Mulkapur | 175/80 |
| Khandesh | 175/80 |
| Jalna/Sailu | 173/76 |
| Burwah Sanavad | 175/80 |
| Mathia | 155/60 |
| Broach Fine | 184/87 |
| Punjab/American | 192/202 |
| Punjab 289F | 247/57 |
| Jagadia-Ankleshwar | 222/27 |
| Surat | 232/34 |
| Navsari | 242/44 |
| Kampala | 374/77 |

### Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Aug 23

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept

| In full-pressed bales | 20-8-37. | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | | 206,505 |
| Central India | | 338,845 |
| Barsi and Nagar | | 174,497 |
| Hyderabad Gaorani | | 101,682 |
| Berar | | 579,602 |
| Central Provinces | | 114,551 |
| Total Oomras | | 1,515,682 |
| Dholera | 262 | 182,724 |
| N W Provinces | | 10,399 |
| Rajputana | | 97,443 |
| Sind-Punjab | 158 | 353,427 |
| Broach | | 342,939 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | | 74,275 |
| Westerns Northerns | 102 | 40,642 |
| Cocoanada | | 155 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 3 | 21,858 |
| Persian | | 14 |
| American | | 20,194 |
| Egyptian and African | 615 | 456,364 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | | 226 |
| Total | 1,140 | 3,116,342 |

### Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 19th Aug

| In full-pressed bales | 21-8-37. | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 690 | 487,890 |
| Japan and China | 1,700 | 1,579,214 |
| Coast Ports | | 41,979 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 319,915 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | | 5,540 |
| Total | 2,390 | 2,434,538 |

### American Cotton Figures

| F P Bales | 1937-38 | 1936-37 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 21-8-37 | 308000 | 164000 |
| Receipts yesterday 21-8-37 | 22000 | 21000 |
| Exports to date 21-8-37 | 147000 | 115000 |
| Stock at Ports 21-8-37 | 1238000 | 1206000 |
| Stock at Interior Towns 21-8-37 | 787000 | 1131000 |
| Stock at Liverpool 21-8-37 | 752000 | 737000 |
| Visible Supply 21-8-37 | 2889000 | 3061000 |
| Quantity afloat 21-8-37 | 444000 | 337000 |
| Quantity out of sight 21-8-37 | 227000 | 315000 |

### Cotton Arrivals

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts into Bombay on 19th August | 50 |
| Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936 | 3,115,202 |
| Receipts into Bombay same time last season | 3,158,828 |
| Decrease | 43,626 |

### Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—October 184 Jan. 187 at Cross Rate 4.99.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1938 195/8—Liverpool May 1938 5.70 Rs. 51 3/4 at Exchange. 1/8.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1938 195/8—New York May 9.99 Rs. 27 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.99.

### High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Broach July/Aug. op. 182 1/4; highest 182 1/2; lowest 182 1/4; closing 182 1/2.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 196 1/2; highest 196 3/4; lowest 195 3/4; closing 196 1/2

Oomra D/J op. 179 1/4; highest 180; lowest 179 1/4; closing 180.

Bengal D/J. op. 148 3/4; highest 148 3/4, lowest 148 3/4; closing 148 3/4.

Teji/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-9-37) Rs. 8 3/4.

Teji/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 22 1/2.

## GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 23.

On Saturday London gold prices closed 1/2d. down at £6-19-4. London-Paris Exchange was 132.82 and Dollar-Sterling cross rate was quoted 4.99. London silver prices closed unchanged at 19 15/16d. India bought and speculators sold. The market was featureless. Montreal silver futures closed unchanged. The local market was quiet but steady with a restricted business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | 34 | 8 | 6 |
| Shrawan | 34 | 8 | 3 |
| Bhadarva | 34 | 7 | 3 |
| SILVER | | | |
| Ready | 51 | 10 | 6 |
| Shrawan | 51 | 11 | 0 |
| Bhadarva | 51 | 12 | 6 |

### Montreal Silver

Montreal, Aug. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| August | 45.05 |
| September | 45.05 |
| December | 45.05 |

### Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug 23

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yellow Metal | 44 | 8 | 0 |
| Copper Sheets | 52 | 0 | 0 |

## GOLD EXPORTS

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 33,70,770 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries for the week ended Saturday, August 21.

The s.s. 'Takliwa' which sailed on Wednesday last carried two shipments of gold worth Rs. 9,185 and Rs. 10,359 respectively for Mombasa. Two consignments of gold valued Rs. 31,754 and Rs. 31,064 were shipped during the week by s.s. 'Silverash' for Port Sudan and gold worth Rs. 1,38,194 was despatched to Singapore by s.s. 'Corfu.'

The s.s. 'Kaisar-i-Hind' which sailed on Saturday carried seven consignments of the following description:—Gold valued Rs. 7,19,291 for London optional Amsterdam, Paris, New York; sovereigns valued Rs. 13.024 for Aden; gold worth Rs. 4,59,989 for London optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam; gold worth Rs. 2,30,978, Rs. 4,84,380, Rs. 7,80,942 and Rs. 4,61,610 for London.

The total value of gold so far exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard is Rs. 3,02,24,37,658.

## AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Aug 23

Light to moderate rainfall in Eastern and Central Belt. General rain in Western Belt, heavy rains in West Texas.

## LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Aug 23

Following easier foreign advices the local market was quiet to-day with a limited turnover. Russia has a large export but some believe that owing to the present disturbed political situation Russia will not export large quantities. European crops are fairly good. There was scattered selling. The immediate outlook is unfavourable and prices look like sagging.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed September | 8 | 4 | 6 |
| Linseed May | 8 | 0 | 3 |
| Wheat September | 5 | 6 | 3 |
| Wheat January | 5 | 11 | 3 |
| Wheat May | 5 | 7 | 9 |

### Groundnuts Coromandal Shelled

London, Aug 21

| | |
|---|---|
| September | £13 13 9 |

### Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug 23

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Groundnuts Aug— | | | |
| Opening | 35 | 5 | 0 |
| Highest | 35 | 5 | 0 |
| Lowest | 34 | 9 | 0 |
| Closing | 34 | 10 | 0 |
| Castorseeds Sept— | | | |
| Opening | 34 | 13 | 0 |
| Highest | 35 | 1 | 0 |
| Lowest | 34 | 12 | 6 |
| Closing | 34 | 14 | 0 |
| Cottonseed Sept— | | | |
| Opening | 16 | 11 | 6 |
| Highest | 16 | 11 | 6 |
| Lowest | 16 | 3 | 6 |
| Closing | 16 | 4 | 0 |
| Groundnuts Feb— | | | |
| Opening | 33 | 13 | 0 |
| Highest | 34 | 4 | 6 |
| Lowest | 33 | 10 | 6 |
| Closing | 33 | 10 | 6 |
| Castosrrseeds May— | | | |
| Opening | 34 | 11 | 0 |
| Highest | 34 | 11 | 0 |
| Lowest | 34 | 6 | 0 |
| Closing | 34 | 7 | 0 |
| Cottonseeds Jan— | | | |
| Opening | 18 | 13 | 0 |
| Highest | 18 | 15 | 0 |
| Lowest | 18 | 8 | 6 |
| Closing | 18 | 8 | 6 |

### Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug 21

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 99 1/2d. |
| December | 100 1/8d. |
| March | 98 1/8d. |

### Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug 21

| | |
|---|---|
| September | dol 1.05 3/8 |
| December | dol 1.07 |
| May | dol 1.09 5/8 |

### Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Aug 23

| | Rs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready Javas | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| Shipment September | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Shipment Oct Dec | 5 | 12 | 6 |
| Shipment Jan March | 5 | 14 | 0 |
| Kesar | 10 | 13 | 0 |
| Saraya | 10 | 8 | 0 |
| Java Spot | 5 | 7 | 0 |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 23.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100/9
3 per cent 1951/54 102
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 104/4
3 per cent U P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/14
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/7
4 per cent 1960/70 113
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 118/8
5 per cent 1939/44 105/14
5 per cent 1940/43 108/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 104

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 112
5 per cent 1945/55 120/6
3 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 104
3 per cent 1935 Mysore 123

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 109/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 109
5 per cent M Deb 1949 118/8
5 per cent 1954 131
5 per cent K P T 1956 131

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government papers opened to-day at Rs. 97/11/6 and after improving to Rs. 97/12 declined to Rs. 97/11.

Tone: Quiet.

## MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Aug. 23.

B. C. RATES I T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 266 3/4
Bank's buying T T 264 1/2

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 992
Bank's selling T T 1,012

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 3/4

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/2

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 81 nominal

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 92 3/8

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.99 21st instant.
Japan/London 1/2 23rd instant.
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 23rd instant
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/2 23rd instant
Java/London 9.01 3/4 23rd instant.
London/Paris 132.82 21st instant.
London/Belgium 29.61 3/4 21st instant.
London/Switzerland 21.71 3/4 21st instant.
London/Berlin 12.40 1/4 21st instant.
London/Stockholm 19.39 5/8 21st instant.
London/New York 4.98.87 21st instant.
London/Amsterdam 9.04 21st instant.
London/Italy 94.80 21st instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-19-4 21st instant.
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 21st instant.
Silver London Forward 19 15/16 21st instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 21st instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 21st instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 21st instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY:—
Call 1/4 per cent.
3 Months 3/4 per cent.
6 Months 1 per cent.
Tone: Easy.

## POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

A press communique states:—Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act, as at the close of business, on Friday, the 13th August 1937.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Demand Liabilities— | | |
| (a) In India | | 127,74,71,000 |
| (b) In Burma | | 5,88,28,000 |
| 2. Time Liabilities— | | |
| (a) In India | | 104,87,32,000 |
| (b) In Burma | | 5,21,81,000 |
| 3. Cash— | | |
| (i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes— | | |
| (a) In India | 5,40,81,000 | |
| (b) In Burma | 3,01,000 | |
| (ii) Burma Notes— | | |
| (a) In India | 12,000 | |
| (b) In Burma | 16,96,000 | |
| (iii) Rupee Coin— | | |
| (a) In India | 74,36,000 | |
| (b) In Burma | 1,25,000 | |
| (iv) Subsidiary Coin— | | |
| (a) In India | 27,47,000 | |
| (b) In Burma | 94,000 | |
| 4. Balances with Reserve Bank | 35,08,89,000 | |
| 5. Advances— | | |
| (a) In India | 103,99,96,000 | |
| (b) In Burma | 5,30,58,000 | |
| 6. Bills Discounted— | | |
| (a) In India | 4,98,90,000 | |
| (b) In Burma | 21,65,000 | |

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

### Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Aug. 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 228.10+140 |
| November | 228.10+80 |
| December | 229.00+100 |
| February | 230.50+300 |

### Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Aug. 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 70.50+80 |
| November | 70.90+80 |

### Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Aug 21

| | |
|---|---|
| SAKELS— | |
| November | 16.27—18 |
| January | 16.25—16 |
| ASHMOUNI— | |
| October | 11.99—07 |
| December | 12.02—07 |
| February | 12.12—07 |
| GIZA— | |
| November | 14.18—12 |
| January | 14.30—00 |

# Active Buying In Tata Steels

## COTTON MILL SHARES ALSO IMPROVE

### Absence Of Sellers And Good Tone

BOMBAY: August 23.

The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour and under scattered buying prices ruled very steady. There was a marked absence of selling and the tone of the market was steady throughout the session.

At the moment the attention of the market is diverted to Sino-Japanese developments and there exists a belief that short sales will be risky pending further developments. There was some covering.

Cotton Mill shares were very steady with improved demand. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 953 and steadily advanced to Rs. 970. Centuries improved to Rs. 232 and Kohinoors were steady at Rs. 350. Simplex shares changed hands at Rs. 101.

Associated Cement shares opened quiet at Rs. 158-12, but later improved to Rs. 159.

Andhra shares opened at Rs. 1,680 and closed at Rs. 1,687 while Tata Hydros were done at Rs. 176-4. Tata Powers opened at Rs. 1,412 and closed at Rs. 1,418.

Tata Steel shares were firm with some active buying and in the absence of selling prices looked up. Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,590 and after declining to Rs. 1,587 advanced to Rs. 1,610 where the market steadied, but again rose to Rs. 1,610 and one time they were pushed to Rs. 1,615. But profit-taking appeared at this level and closed at Rs. 1,610. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 344-8 and closed at Rs. 347. Bombay Burmas were also steady after opening at Rs. 732 improved to Rs. 736. In the Miscellaneous Section, there was scattered business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The undertone of the market was fairly good and will be guided by political news from China.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

| | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|
| 100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8) | 310 | 0 |
| 250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 24) | 970 | 0 |
| 100 CENTURY | 232 | 8 |
| 100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3) | 273 | 12 |
| 100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8) | 190 | 10 |
| 100 Coorla (Rs. 5) | 115 | 0 |
| 250 David | 75 | 0 |
| 250 Dawn (Rs. 10) | 350 | 0 |
| I. E. D. Sassoon (nil) | 0 | 8-3 |
| 100 Finlay (Rs. 3) | 152 | 8 |
| 100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8) | 204 | 6 |
| 1000 Hindustan (Rs 75) | 1772 | 8 |
| 100 Indore | 60 | 0 |
| 100 Khatau (Rs. 2) | 105 | 10 |
| 100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8) | 350 | 0 |
| 250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8) | 615 | 0 |
| 250 Madras United | 11 | 0 |
| 1000 Morarji (nil) | 1075 | 0 |
| 250 Model | 55 | 0 |
| 50 MYSORE (Rs. 2) | 106 | 14 |
| 200 NEW GREAT (nil) | 246 | 2 |
| 100 Osmansnahi (Re. 1) | 46 | 8 |
| 100 Phoenix (10) | 278 | 12 |
| 25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2) | 73 | 12 |
| 1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50) | 2350 | 0 |
| 50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2) | 101 | 4 |
| 100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5) | 273 | 12 |
| 100 Swan (nil) | 125 | 0 |
| 500 Vishnu (Rs. 50) | 1375 | 0 |
| 1000 Western (Rs. 10) | 865 | 0 |
| BANKS | | |
| 50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8) | 117 | 0 |
| 25-50 Central (Rs 12) | X.D 31 | 12 |
| 500 Imperial (Rs. 30) | 1540 | 0 |
| 125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8) | 384 | 6 |
| 50-100 India (Rs. 2-8) | 145 | 8 |
| 100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8) | 128 | 12 |
| 5 Union (As. 4) | 5 | 11 |
| CEMENTS | | |
| 100 Asociated | 159 | 4 |
| INSURANCE | | |
| 100-50 Empire (Rs. 14) | 1040 | 0 |
| 15-100 Jupiter (As. 12) | 16 | 2 |
| 20 Mercantile | N 55 | 0 |
| 15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4) | 44 | 14 |
| 200 Oriental (125) | 4900 | 0 |
| 10-50 Vulcan (As. 8) | 7 | 12 |
| ELECTRIC | | |
| 100 Ahmedabad Old | 181 | 4 |
| 1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 5) | 1687 | 8 |
| 10 Ajmer (As. 4) | 14 | 0 |
| 50 B'BAY Tram (Rs. 2-8) | 142 | 8 |
| 100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6) | 185 | 0 |
| 10 Broach | 14 | 0 |
| 100 Karachi (4) | 270 | 0 |
| 100 Poona (4) | 353 | 12 |
| 100 Surat (Rs. 6) | 232 | 8 |
| 100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5) | 176 | 4 |
| 1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40) | 1418 | 12 |
| RAILWAYS | | |
| 500 Ahmedabad Prantij | 962 | 8 |
| 100 C. Province | 96 | 0 |
| 100 Dhond Baramati | 97 | 0 |
| 100 Gujarat | 95 | 8 |
| 100 Mandra Bhon | 95 | 0 |
| 100 Pachora Jamner | 95 | 0 |
| 100 Sara Sirajgunj | 102 | 0 |
| 500 Tapti Valley | 772 | 8 |
| MININGS | | |
| 9 Burma Corp. (As. 8) XD | 12 | 2 |
| 2sh. Indian Copper | 3 | 6 |
| 10 Indian Iron and Steel | 50 | 0 |
| 10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8) | 66 | 0 |
| 30 TATA STEEL DFD (Rs. 38-4) | 1610 | 0 |
| 75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 38-4) | 348 | 0 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | |
| 100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5) | 318 | 12 |
| 50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8) | 174 | 6 |
| 200 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 40) | 900 | 0 |
| 250 BOM. STEAM (Rs. 13-12) | 262 | 8 |
| 125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8) | 736 | 4 |
| 50 Do. Conty (Rs. 6) | 247 | 8 |

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Bombay Dyeing (953/12) 953 961 960 966 971 972 970
Century (230/10) 228 227 232 230 232
Central India (271/4) 270 273
Kohinoo (346/4) 346 350 348 350
New Great (246/4) 245 247 248
Simplex (100/10) 99/6 102 101 104 101
Swadeshi (271/4) 270 272 273
Associated Cement (158/8) 158/12 159/4 159
Andhra (1695) 1680 1690 1687
Tata Hydro (176/14) 176/10 176/4
Tata Power (1420) 1412 1420 1415 1418
Tram, Ord. (143/2) 143/2 142/8
T Steel Dfd. (1595) 1590 1587 1610 1606 1613 1605 1615 1607 1610
T. Steel Ord. (345/8) 344/8 345/8 346 347 348 347
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (170/8) 170/8 171
Bellapur (175/10) 175 174 175 174/6
B. Steam (267/8) 266 267 260 261 262
B. Burma (733/2) 732 736 733 736

## WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 21.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations from the New York Stock Exchange:—

| | Del |
|---|---|
| American Fo n. Power Pfd. / p.c. | 46 |
| Electric Power and Light | 21 |
| American Tel. and Tel. | 169 |
| Western Union Telg. | 47 |
| New York Central Railway | 39 |
| Union Pacific Railway | 120 |
| Aviation Corp | 7 |
| United Gas and Elec. | 10 |
| Chesapeake and Ohio 3 1/2 p.c. 1996 | 97 |
| Delaware and Husdon 4 p.c. 1943 | 88 |
| Bethelehem Steel | 99 |
| Republic Steel | 28 |
| United States Steel | 115 3/4 |
| American Car Foundry | 48 |
| Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt | 15 |
| United States Smelting | 89 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining | 56 1/2 |
| Int. Nickel of Canada | 64 |
| General Motors | 56 3/4 |
| General Electric | 35 1/2 |
| Socony Oil | 20 3/4 |
| St. Oil of N. J. Oil | 66 |
| National Distillers | 30 |
| National Dairy | 21 |
| Chase Bank | 49 |
| National City Bank | 45 |
| Amerex | 28 |
| Sun Life of Canada | 700 |
| Denmark 6 per cent 1942 | 106 |
| Argentine Republic 1971 4 1/2 p.c. | 101 |
| Amr. Tel and Tel. Deb. 3 1/4 p.c. 1961 | 100 |

Market opened and closed firm. Carloadings up 9650 units. Turnover 2,00,000 shares.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil) | 5 | 14 9 |
| 50 B TELEPHONE | 113 | 0 |
| 100 I BLEACHING (Rs. 3) | 147 | 8 |
| 50 I Invest Trust (Rs. 2) | 50 | 0 |
| 100 I Radio Defd (12) | 575 | 0 |
| 100 I. Radio Ord. (15) | 510 | 0 |
| 1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25) | 722 | 8 |
| 30 PREMIER CON. | 95 | 0 |
| 15 Scindia (Re. 1) | 29 | 13 |
| 25 Tata Oil (nil) | 27 | 8 |
| PREFERENCE | | |
| 7 p.c. Andhra Valley | 1580 | 0 |
| 6 p.c. Bombay Steam | 310 | 0 |
| 7 p.c. Bom Tram (T.F.) | 84 | 4 |
| 5 p.c Central India (T.F.) | 540 | 0 |
| 6 1/4 p.c Prem Const. 1st | 105 | 0 |
| 6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd | 100 | 0 |
| 7 p.c. Tata Hydro | 160 | 0 |
| 7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power | 1575 | 0 |
| 6 p.c Tata Steel 1st | 196 | 14 |
| 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd | 171 | 0 |
| 7 p.c Vishnu | 695 | 0 |
| DEBENTURES | | |
| 3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley | 101 | 8 |
| 6 p.c. Andhra Valley | 109 | 0 |
| 4 p.c. Bom. Telephone | 52 | 0 |
| 7 p.c Sholapur | 83 | 4 |
| 6 p.c. Tata Hydro | 109 | 12 |

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

## SEVERE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 23.

Cholera is raging in an epidemic form in several districts of the Province. The situation is reported to be grave at Mainpuri, Agra and especially in Etawah where educational institutions have been closed for eight days. There was more than 33 per cent. increase in the number of attacks reported during the week ending August. 14.

Additional funds have been placed at the disposal of the District authorities for anti-cholera measures.—United Press.

## VICEROY TO HOLD DURBAR AT LAHORE

SIMLA, August 23.

The "Associated Press" understands that the Viceroy will hold a Durbar about the third week of October at Lahore.

The last occasion on which a Viceregal Durbar was held at Lahore was in April 1926 by Lord Irwin.

The Marquess of Linlithgow, it is understood, will proceed to Lahore from Simla via Kulu and after the Durbar, go down to Delhi.—A.P.

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Regd. No. B. 1065

# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1937

# "Frontier Gandhi's" Offer To Govt. Of India

## Peace On Border In Five Years

### ALTERNATIVE PLAN TO "FORWARD POLICY"

### Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan On Problems Of N. W. F.

KARACHI: August 23.

**Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan granted an interview to the Karachi journalists this morning at Sarda Mandir, lasting for one hour. The journalists at first congratulated him on the removal of ban on his entry into the Frontier.**

Questioned about his programme, he said that he would decide his programme after reaching the Frontier Province.

Asked for his opinion on the Congress Ministers having been in office for one month Abdul Ghaffar Khan said:—

"I am a practical man and I cannot express any opinion on this question."

The interview chiefly centred round the problem of the Frontier and tribal warfare.

**Replying to questions regarding kidnappings in the Frontier he said that they were political. It was no question of Hindu or Muslim. The Government could stop them if they minded. He said that the Frontier problems were difficult to be understood by the rest of India. Government wanted to make the Frontier a military province. Abdul Ghaffar Khan urged that the press must take these problems as matter of principle, and not from communal point of view.**

**Fakir Of Ipi**

Replying to various questions on tribal warfare and the activities of the Fakir of Ipi, Ghaffar Khan added: "I placed one scheme before the Government asking them to allow me to work amongst the tribes for about five years. I suggested education of the tribes and the opening of industries. The scheme was taken from me, but nothing was done. Instead I was arrested.

"The Government must co operate with me to calm the situation. I don't think the Government want peace there; if they wanted they could allow my scheme to calm the situation. The Fakir of Ipi is a landlord and is educated. I fear I will not be allowed to meet the tribes even after the removal of my ban."

Asked if he would accept the presidentship of the Congress if he is elected, the Frontier leader said he would not like it but prefer to be a worker.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan leaves for the Frontier on August 27.—United Press.

## Ultimatum To Jinnah

### Muslim Leaders Prepare For Reception Of League Chief

NEW DELHI: August 23.

What amounts to an ultimatum will be presented, it is understood, by section of the advanced Muslim leaders to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, on his arrival at Delhi next week.

It is stated this section will press upon Mr. Jinnah to resume talks with Babu Rajendra Prasad on the basis of the pact arrived at between them in 1935 at Delhi, and then place the agreed formula in the next session of the Muslim League. If Mr. Jinnah does not accept the suggestion, this section, it is further understood will secede from the League.

This suggestion has been made in this connection that the Jamiat-ul-Ulema Hind should negotiate with the Congress on the basis of the Jinnah-Rajendra Prasad Pact and undertake the responsibilities of bringing round the Muslim masses to accept it.

A deputation consisting of prominent Muslim leaders will wait upon Mr. Jinnah in this connection.—United Press.

### MUSLIM MINISTERS

#### Yakub's Adjournment Motion For Assembly

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

Sir Mohd. Yakub has given notice of an adjournment motion to discuss the "failure of Government to carry out the provisions of the Government of India Act in its spirit by the appointment of Muslim Ministers in Muslim Minority provinces persons who neither share the political views of the Mussalmans of India in general nor command their confidence."

### "LATHI CHARGE UNDER CONGRESS RAJ"

#### Munshi Denies Reports From Sholapur

POONA, Aug. 23.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, denies the report from Sholapur published in a Bombay paper on 19th morning stating that "he also asked the public to bear in mind that they should not think that there would be no occasion for lathi charges under Congress Raj." He says he never made such a statement.—A.P.

At a meeting of the villagers of Jabalpore, Chikhli and Bulsar, Baroda, it was resolved that full co-operation should be accorded to the Government, if they desired to prefer Surat district for the prohibition programme.

(Left to right):—Dr. S. S. Sabnis, Prof. A. V. Ganjendragadkar, and Dr. G. B. Gole, the G.O.C. and Officers of the Swastik League, Bombay, out for making collections on the Swastik Day.

## Return Of Andaman Prisoners Demanded

### RESOLUTIONS CONDEMNING LATHI CHARGE AND CALLING FOR RELEASE OF POLITICALS PASSED

CUTTACK: August 23.

**Thousands of students paraded the main streets of the town last afternoon, shouting slogans like "Down with Huq's Ministry," "Release all Political Prisoners," "Get back Andaman Prisoners," etc., to record their protest against the 'lathi'-charge on Calcutta students by the Bengal Police. The procession terminated in a mammoth meeting at the Cuttack Town Hall.**

**Messrs. Nabakrishna Chaudhury, Socialist leader, Harikrishna Mehtab, Malati Chaudhury, Rajakrishna Bose, Ananta Patnaik and others addressed the gathering. The speakers condemned the actions of the Police and the Ministry in Bengal.**

**Resolutions demanding the abolition of Penal Settlement and release of political prisoners were adopted. The meeting condemned the 'lathi'-charge on students and greeted the Calcutta students on their bold attitude. The students were urged to become Congress members.**

**Some C. I. D. reporters were seen taking notes of the proceedings.—United Press.**

### JAWAHAR FOR ALLAHABAD

LUCKNOW, Aug. 23.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by his daughter Miss Indira Nehru left Lucknow tonight for Allahabad.—United Press

### Pant For Nainital

LUCKNOW, Aug. 23.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of U. P. Government, left Lucknow to-night for Nainital. He returns back to Lucknow on August 27.—United Press

## Five Provincial Govts. Issue Loans

### Madras 150 Lakhs; C. P. 50 Lakhs; U. P. 100 Lakhs; Frontier 60 Lakhs; And Punjab 100 Lakhs:

### ALL AT PAR REDEEMABLE IN 1952 AT 3 p. c.

**The Governments of Madras, C. P. and Berar, U. P., Punjab and the Frontier are issuing to-day loans varying from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 150 lakhs all at 3 per cent. per annum and redeemable at par on the 1st of September 1952.**

**The issue prices are uniform, at 99 for every 100 of the applied for.**

#### MADRAS WANTS Rs. 150 LAKHS

A Government of Madras, Finance Department, notification dated August 24, states:—

3 per cent. loan of the Government of Madras 1952 issued at Rs. 3 per cent. and redeemable at par on 1st September, 1952.

The proceeds of the loan will be used only for the following wholly productive capital expenditure:—

(i) Electric schemes,
(ii) Irrigation works, and
(iii) Advances to local bodies, agriculturists, etc.

In accordance with Section 163 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1935, the loan will be secured on the whole of the revenues of the Government of Madras.

The loan will be briefly described as the Madras Government 3 per cent. loan 1952.

The amount of the loan will be Rs. 150 lakhs.

The issue price will be Rs. 99 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

Subscriptions will be received on 31st August, 1937 only. The loan will be closed without notice as soon as it appears that the total subscription amounts approximately to Rs. 150 lakhs and in any case not later than the close of business on 31st August 1937.

If the total subscription exceeds Rs. 150 lakhs, partial allotment will be made. If partial allotment is made, a proportionate refund will be made at the time of issue of the securities. No interest will be paid on the amounts so refunded.

The loan will be repaid at par on the 1st September 1952.

The loan will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from the 1st September 1937. Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 1st March and 1st September and will be liable to income-tax.

Applications should be accompanied by the necessary payment either in cash or by cheque for the amount of the loan applied for. When a cheque is presented at an office of the Reserve Bank of India, it should be drawn in favour of the Manager of that office. When a cheque is presented at a branch of the Imperial Bank of India it should be drawn in favour of the Agent of that branch.

#### U. P. WANTS ONE CRORE

A Government of the United Provinces, Finance Department, notification dated Lucknow, August 24, states:

Subscriptions for an issue of 3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1952.

The loan is being raised to finance mainly certain productive capital expenditure on the Hydro-Electric Grid and State Tubewells Scheme, and to a small extent the Road Development Programme.

In accordance with sub-section (1) of section 163 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the loan will be secured on the whole of the revenues of the United Provinces.

The loan will be briefly described as the United Provinces Loan, 1952.

The amount of the loan will be rupees one crore (nominal).

The issue price will be Rs. 99 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

Subscriptions will be received on August 31, 1937 only.

The loan will be closed without notice as soon as it appears that the total subscription amounts approximately to rupees one crore (nominal value) and in any case not later than the close of business on August 31, 1937.

The loan will be repaid at par on September 1, 1952.

The loan will bear interest at 3 per cent. per annum from September 1, 1937. Interest will be payable half-yearly on March 1 and September 1, and will be liable to income-tax.

Interest will be paid at any treasury or sub-treasury in the United Provinces, and at the Public Debt Office at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

The loan will be issued in the form of promissory notes, transferable by endorsement, in denominations of Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000.

Applications for the loan must be for Rs. 100, or for a multiple of that sum and will be received at—

(a) any branch of the Imperial Bank of India located in the United Provinces, and

(b) the offices of the Reserve

(Continued on page 4 Col. 2.)

## Hunger-Strikers Forcibly Fed

AJMER, Aug. 22.

**Several hunger-striking political prisoners from Deoli detention camp, some of them already convicted and some under trial, have been brought to Ajmer Central Jail and are reported to be forcibly fed. Two doctors are said to be in their attendance, and the Civil Surgeon himself visits them once everyday.**

**Forcible feeding, it is stated is administered in the presence of the additional Civil Surgeon.**

**The condition of the hunger-strikers is not bad hitherto.—United Press.**

### 32 GIVE UP HUNGER-STRIKE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

The latest report from Berhampore detention camp states that of 247 detenus who are on hunger-strike since August 16 in sympathy with the Andamans Political Prisoners 32 have given up the Strike.

A series of short notice questions have been tabled for to-day's Bengal Assembly with a view to elicit information about the latest condition of hunger-strikers in the Andamans and other centres, nearly 700 of whom belong to Bengal.

It is understood a demand will be made of the Home Minister to issue daily bulletins about the condition of hunger-strikers now that strike has lasted over four weeks and as such there is cause for grave anxiety in regard to the condition of many of them.—United Press.

## Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE SWISS HEADWAITER

MIDNIGHT-- AND STILL THEY HAVE NOT 'PHONED THEIR ACCOMPLICE! ARE YOU SURE THEY PLAN THIS ROBBERY TONIGHT, WADE?
THEY MUST HAVE PLANNED IT FOR TONIGHT----IT'S THEIR ONLY CHANCE!--
7-24
THEN HOW DID THEY INFORM THEIR ACCOMPLICE?
GREAT SCOTT, THAT BLACK BAG!-- AND THE COOING SOUND!---THEY USED CARRIER-PIGEONS!
SNAP!
PIGEONS!---- THEN WE CAN NEVER KNOW WHEN THEY PLAN THIS ROBBERY----
I'VE BEEN A FOOL, ARMAND, BUT IT'S TOO LATE TO STOP NOW---WE'LL HAVE TO GO THRU WITH IT!
HERE'S YOUR ROOM, MARGARET---YOU'RE NOT SCARED, ARE YOU?
I AM SCARED---- TERRIBLY---BUT I'M GOING TO CARRY OUT MY PART, NO MATTER WHAT HAPPENS!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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